The North-Eastern Daily Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

COUNTANT'S CERTIFICATE.

I, WILLIAM BARCLAY PEAT, a member of the firm of R. Mackay & Co., Chartered Accountants, of 3, ...bury, London, E.C., and Royal Exchange, Middlesbrough, make oath and say that I have examined the books in the Printing and Publishing Department of the North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough-on-Tees, and I find that the net number of Papers printed during the three months from 1st October to 31st December, 1890, was

4,112,829,

showing an average for the 78 days during that three months on which the Paper was printed of

52,728

COPIES PER DAY.

W. B. PEAT,

Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales.

Sworn at 4, Lothbury, in the City of London, this 5th day of January, 1891, before me,

THOS. B. CARTWRIGHT,

A Commissioner to administer oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

Public Companies.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, Limited; the LANCASHIRE TRUST AND MORTGAGE INSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited; and the YORKSHIRE GUARANTEE AND SECURITIES CORPORATION, Limited, INVITE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the undermentioned Shares and Debentures.—The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Manchester, and Liverpool; Messrs August Belmont and Co., in New York; and Messrs Lee, Higginson, and Co., in Boston, U.S.A., will receive subscriptions for the undermentioned Capital.

The SUBSCRIPTION LISTS OPENED on MONDAY, the 26th, and CLOSE on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1891, and simultaneously in New York and Boston. Subscriptions will be received in America at the rate of $4.85 to the pound sterling.

Business established 44 years.

Net Profits as certified by the Vendors:—

For the last seven years, from 1883 to 1889, both inclusive, average per annum	£65,729
As certified by Messrs Price, Waterhouse and Co.:—	
For the last three years, from 1887 to 1889, both inclusive, average per annum	£68 060
For the year 1889, per annum	£86,850
For the year 1890, five months to 1st June, were £43,302, being at the rate of £103,926 per annum.	

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, Limited. Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890. Manufacturers of India Rubber Goods.

Share Capital £426,000, and First Mortgage Debentures £225,000.

The Shares are divided into

Ordinary Shares of £10 each (of which 7,000 shares are now for Subscription)	£200,000
Preference Shares of £10 each (of which 2,500 Shares are now for Subscription)	£225,000
Founders' Shares of £1 each..........	£1,000

The Preference Shares are entitled to 8 per cent. Cumulative Dividends, and are also Preferential as to Capital. The Ordinary Shares are next entitled to dividends up to 12 per cent. The balance of profits to go one half to the Ordinary Shares, and the other half to the Founders' Shares. This is subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association as to Reserve Fund.

The Debentures are divided into 2,250 Six per Cent. Debentures of £100 each (of which 1,350 Debentures are now for Subscription).

The Debentures will be secured by Mortgage, as hereinafter mentioned, in favour of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders, and will be redeemable at 110 by drawings at the expiration of every three years. The Company will covenant to pay every year to the Trustees £18,500 which will provide the interest and Sinking Fund to pay off the Debentures by January 1919, but the Company have power to redeem such Debentures at £110 at any time after January 1st, 1894, on giving six months' notice. Interest will be payable half-yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July in each year, a proportionate payment being made on the 1st July next.

The Shares are payable:—

£1 per Share	on Application.
„	„ Allotment.
„	„ 15th March, 1891.
„	„ 15th May, 1891.

The Debentures are payable:—

per Debenture ..	on Application.
„	„ Allotment.
„	„ 15th March, 1891.
„	„ 15th May, 1891.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

OF THE SHARES,

Ordinary Shares are taken by the Vendors in part payment of the properties.

Ordinary Shares are applied for by the Directors and their friends.

Ordinary Shares are now for Subscription.

Preference Shares are taken by the Vendors in part payment of the properties.

Preference Shares are applied for by the Directors and their friends.

Preference Shares are now for Subscription.

Founders' Shares are subscribed for by the Vendors.

OF THE DEBENTURES,

Debentures are taken by the Vendors in part payment for the properties.

Debentures are applied for by the Directors and their friends.

Debentures are now for Subscription.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE-HOLDERS,

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, New York.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS.

...rett Pope, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the English Association of American Bond and Share Holders, Limited, 33, Parliament-street, S.W., CHAIRMAN.

John H. Cheever, Esq., Founder and Treasurer of the New York Belting and Packing Company, 89, Fifth avenue, New York, VICE-CHAIRMAN.

...ohn De Grey, Hill street House, Knightsbridge, S.W.

...Henry Tod, Esq., (of Messrs Tod, Durant and ...), Director of the East and West India Dock Company, 3, Crosby-square, E.C.

...ewman, Esq., M.P., Director of the Lancashire Trust and Mortgage Insurance Corporation, Manchester.

...B. Kenyon, Esq. (of Messrs John Kenyon and Sons), 9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

...Jones, Esq. (General Superintendent of the New York Belting and Packing Company), New York.

...D. Cheever, Esq. (Deputy-Treasurer of the New York Belting and Packing Company), New York.

...L. Martin, Esq. (Vice-President Southern and Western Air Line Railroad Co.), New York

...act as a Committee of Management in New York.

BANKERS.

The Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Messrs August Belmont and Co., New York.

Messrs Lee, Higginson, and Co., Boston.

BROKERS.

Messrs Martin and Christopherson, 9, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

Messrs ... and Sutcliffe, Mansfield Chambers, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

Messrs H. ... Hassall and Son, Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs Parker, Garrett, and Parker, St. Michael's Rectory, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Messrs ..., Choate, and Beaman, 52, Wall-street, New York.

AUDITORS.

Messrs Price, Waterhouse, and Co., 44, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY.

Mr John C. Wilde.

OFFICES.

100, Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.

..., Park-row, New York.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire the old-established, prosperous, and valuable industrial enterprise, for many years past carried on in the United States by the New York Belting and Packing Company, a company organised under the laws of the State of Connecticut.

The Vendor Company state that the business to be acquired was established in 1846, and transferred to the Vendor Company, which was founded by Mr John H. Cheever in 1856, but consists now of only four proprietors, and that under his continued direction it has grown until at the present time it is earning net profits at the rate above mentioned, viz., for the first five months of 1890, £43,302, being at the rate of £103,926 per annum.

The Company's works are most extensive, and for completeness will compare most favourably with any in existence either in America or Europe.

There are three large factories, two of which are situated at Newtown, Connecticut, and one at Passaic, New Jersey.

The factories at Newtown are built on the Vendor Company's own freehold land, which is 125 acres in extent, most of which has belonged to the Vendor Company for over 30 years. There are also machine shops, workmen's houses, and other buildings. The Company there owns freehold water power to the extent of 600 horse power. The goods are shipped by rail from the works to all parts of the United States. Newtown is only 76 miles from New York, with which it is in telephonic communication. It would now be very difficult to acquire such an extensive plant and water power so well located, and the value is of course largely enhanced in value since acquired many years ago.

The factory at Passaic consists of three large buildings, the main one being 375 feet long by 60 feet wide, and several outbuildings. The works are connected with the New York, Lake Erie, and Western Railway, and also with The New York, Susquehanna, and Western Railway, which give direct freight communication to all parts of the United States. The Company holds on a 999 years' lease water-power amounting to over 540 horse power, at a rental of 35 dollars per horse-power per annum, available day and night. All the factories and other buildings are fitted up with the latest and most labour-saving machinery that can be obtained, and the whole concern is in full going order and in the most prosperous condition, the sales in 1889 and the first five months of 1890 being far greater than at any previous period in the history of the business.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROFITS.

Messrs Price, Waterhouse, and Co., Chartered Accountants, of 44, Gresham-street, E.C. (a member of the firm having personally attended to the matter in New York), have given the following certificate:—

44, GRESHAM-STREET, E.C.,
London, December 11th, 1890.

We have examined the books of the New York Belting and Packing Company, of New York, for the three years and five months ending 31st May, 1890, for the purpose of ascertaining the profits earned for that period, and find the profits, as shown by the books, after providing for all management expenses in America, but before charging interest on borrowed money, to have been as follows:—

	£	s	d
Year ending December 31, 1887, $284,496·92, at $4·85 per £	£58,659	3	2
Year ending December 31, 1888, $284,566·05, at $4·85 per £	58,673	8	3
Year ending December 31, 1889, $421,226·71, at $4·85 per £	86,850	17	4
Five months ending May 31, 1890, $210,018·51, (being at the rate of £103,926 13s 7d per annum) at $4·85 per £	43,302	15	8

or a yearly average for the whole period of $351,309·71 at $4·85 per £, £72,434 19s 10d.

(Signed)
PRICE, WATERHOUSE, AND CO.

THE NEW YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDENDS.

The following table will show the returns to shareholders in this company based on the yearly average profits of the three years and five months ending May 31st, 1890—viz., £72,434—as certified by Messrs Price, Waterhouse and Co., the Accountants.

Profits, on above basis		£72,434
Less estimated increase in management expenses in England and America, including Directors' remuneration		4,000
		68,434
To pay 6 per cent. on £225,000 Debentures, and to provide the Sinking Fund to redeem the same	£18,500	
To pay 8 per cent. on £225,000 Preference Shares	18,000	
To pay 12 per cent. on £200,000 Ordinary Shares	24,000	
		60,500
Surplus divisible between the Ordinary and Founders' Shares, subject to the Articles of Association as to Reserve Fund		£7,934

The certified profits for the year 1889, £86,850, would give over £8,000 for extra dividend on the Ordinary Shares, being equal to over 4 per cent., thus making a total return thereon of about 16 per cent., whilst on the basis of the earnings of the five months ending 31st May, 1890, this dividend would be still further increased.

Applications for Shares and Debentures should be made on the accompanying form, and should be forwarded to the Company's Bankers, accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, or at the Bankers, Brokers, and Solicitors.

Legal Notices.

WILLIAM FOSTER, DECEASED. — All persons having any Claims against the Estate of WILLIAM FOSTER, deceased, late of 67, Durham-street, East Hartlepool, Shoe Dealer, are requested to send particulars of their Claims to me, the undersigned, Edwin Foster, the Administrator of the said Estate, at No. 67, Durham-street aforesaid, on or before the 7th day of February next; and all persons Indebted to the said Estate are requested to pay the amounts to me on or before the above date.

Signed this 22nd day of January, 1891.

EDWIN FOSTER, Administrator.

Public Notices.

EXCHANGE HALL, STOCKTON.

CANON TALBOT

Will deliver a Course of Six Lectures on

THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

Third Lecture, JANUARY 30TH.

Subject:—

"THE BREACH WITH ROME."

Splendid Lantern Illustrations.

To commence at 8. Tickets for Course, 2s; unreserved, 6d; single lecture, 6d and 2d.

OXFORD PALACE, Middlesbrough.—THIS WEEK:—Menotti, High Telephone Wire Cyclist, First Champion of the World; Mr Albert Rivers, Miss Emma Wilson, The Leggetts, Miss Julia Stevens, Mr H. E. High, Miss Belle Byrne; Young Short, of Dudley, the Champion Jumper.

THEATRE ROYAL, MIDDLESBROUGH.

LAST TWO WEEKS

And continued success of the PANTOMIME.

FRIDAY, January 30th, Benefit of

MR EDWARD S. GOFTON,

Stage Director, under the patronage of

THE MAYOR AND MAYORESS

(M. G. Collingwood, Esq., and Mrs Collingwood).

The leading families of the North Riding, and the Chairman, Directors, and Members of the

IRONOPOLIS FOOTBALL CLUB.

Production of a new petite Comedy by Mrs Hugh Bell, Red Barns,

"BETWEEN THE POSTS."

A CONCERT,

In which the following Artistes will appear:—

MADAME ALICE BARTH,
MISS KATIE LEECHMAN,
MR EDWARD S. GOFTON,
Mr JOS. JONES, Tenor;
MR JESSE ROBERTS, Bass,
Winner of the Contest at the recent Eisteddfod; and
MR T. B. LAXTON,
The eminent Baritone of Mr Sims Reeves' Concerts.

GLEE, Hatton's "Tar's Song,"
BY THE THEATRE ROYAL GLEE PARTY.

NEW VALSE .. .. "JOAN."

Composed by H. A. JORDISON, Esq., and arranged by SAM POTTER, Esq., especially for this occasion.

To conclude with the PRINCIPAL SCENES from SINDBAD, ESQ.,

Terminating with the Palace Scene.

THEATRE ROYAL, STOCKTON.

Lessee and Manager......MR LLOYD CLARANCE.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE PANTOMIME,
"THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT."
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY), JAN. 28TH,
FIFTH ANNUAL FOOTBALL NIGHT!
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND PRESENCE OF THE CLUBS OF THE DISTRICT.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH,
EXTRA SPECIAL NIGHT FOR THE
BENEFIT OF MR JAMES BELL
("Simple Simon").
A HOST OF EXTRA ATTRACTIONS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 31ST,
LAST NIGHT OF THE PANTOMIME.

GAIETY THEATRE, West Hartlepool.—This Week, Special Engagement of the HARBOUR LIGHTS.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE, Lambton-street (off Lynn-street), West Hartlepool.—This week:—THE OLYMPIAN QUINTETTE, Cornish Hardy, Sampson, and Bros. Slocum, in "The Return from Kansas." Miss ADA RIPPON. Mr HARRY CARSDALE, the World-renowned Mimic. Miss LOUIE FRAMPTON, talented Serio-Comedienne. Mr GEORGE LASHWOOD, with his Great Song "Love and Honour." NITA and NIKITA, the Beautiful Lady Æsthetic Athletes. PROF. DE WYNNE, Shadowgraphist. Mr J. W. HALL, Vocal Comedian. Messrs LE CLAIR and LESLIE.

THEATRE ROYAL, NEWCASTLE.

GIGANTIC SUCCESS OF

"DICK WHITTINGTON."

LOOK OUT FOR THE TRIPS!

THE LOCAL FOOTBALL TEAMS,
Including
MIDDLESBROUGH,
DARLINGTON,
STOCKTON,
DURHAM,
HARTLEPOOL, &c.,
Received with cheers every Peformance.

SATURDAYS AT TWO. EVERY NIGHT AT SEVEN.

TYNE THEATRE, NEWCASTLE.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS AND MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION OF
AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S FOURTH ANNUAL PANTOMIME,
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
The whole produced under the direction of
VICTOR STEVENS.

An exceptionally Powerful Company are engaged, including:—

MISS FANNIE LESLIE
(The Premier Boy in Pantomime),
Miss Pattie Haywood, Mr Harry Fischer,
Miss Alice Carleton, Mr Harry Kilburn,
Miss Lily Martin, Mr Johnny Alexander,
Miss Lillie Richardson, Mr H. M. Clifford,
and
MR VICTOR STEVENS.

EVERY NIGHT AT SEVEN. EVERY SATURDAY AT TWO.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office (T. Henderson) open daily from 11 to 4. Saturdays 11 to 2.

WE, the undersigned, MASTER PAINTERS, of the Hartlepools, Hereby Agree to Accept the Notice sent in to us by our Employees, and are ready to accept all orders for work sent in to us. Only practical men employed.
R. M. PEACOCK.
31 W. BURDON.

18th year of Professional Visits to the North.

LEEDS EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY.
Open daily 10 to 6. (Estb. 1871.)
MR G. MITCHELL, Oculist and Aurist.
Attendance at
North-Eastern Hotel, Darlington, Monday, Feb. 2.
Black Lion Hotel, Stockton, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
Three Tuns Hotel, Durham, Saturday, Jan. 31.
Corporation Hotel, Middlesbrough, Saturday, Feb. 7.
Black Swan Hotel, Pickering, Monday, Feb. 16.
Railway Hotel, Northallerton, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
Golden Fleece Hotel, Thirsk, Monday, Feb. 9.
Hours: 11 to 4. Hours at Middlesbrough: 12 to 4.
Artificial Eyes fitted from 20s. Spectacles, &c., supplied.

YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK
THE MIDDLESBROUGH BRANCH
Is Open daily at 5, LINTHORPE-ROAD, from 10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.
Any amount may be deposited.
3 per cent. interest allowed.
£20, or any smaller amount, may be withdrawn without notice, and larger sums on giving one day's notice.
Cheque books are issued.
ARTHUR FORSTER, MANAGER.

NORTH RIDING PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY, 43, Albert-rd., M'bro'. Sums of one shilling and upwards received on deposit at 4 per cent. interest. Withdrawable at short notice.

MRS BROWN, 5, Mill-lane, Stockton, Dress and Mantle Maker, only Certificated Teacher of the European System of Dress Cutting by Measurement. Perfect fit guaranteed. No fitting required. Ball and Evening Dresses in all the Latest Styles. A27

SCHOOL Trunks, Saratoga, American, Cabin, Imperial, and Overland Trunks, Dress Baskets, Bonnet and Hat Cases, Holdalls, Portmanteaus, Bags. Largest stock in district. Darnbrough, 24, Cleveland-street, Middlesbrough; and Redcar.

SIXPENCE per load will be given by Sadler and Company for all rubbish carted from the Cleveland Chemical Works.

Public Notices.

ONE NIGHT ONLY, FRIDAY, February 6th, 1891.
ROYAL POLAND-STREET HANDBELL RINGERS.
TEMPERANCE HALL, MIDDLESBROUGH. F2

STEAMER BEAR RELIEF FUND.—The steamer Bear, of Middlesbrough, was run down in the Firth of Forth on Sunday, the 11th inst., and as there are twelve Widows and about thirty-eight Orphans of the crew left unprovided for, a large and influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of raising a Fund for the relief of such of them as it may in the opinion of the Committee be necessary to relieve.

Believing the object to be a thoroughly deserving one, the Committee earnestly hope that the public of Middlesbrough, Whitby, Filey, and Kirkwall will co-operate in carrying the movement to a successful issue.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by any of the Committee or by the undersigned.
M. G. COLLINGWOOD (Mayor), Treasurer.
ALFRED SOCKETT, Honorary Secretary.
Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough, January, 1891.

STOCKTON AND DISTRICT PERFECT THRIFT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A large number of members already entered. Members enrolled daily from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., and explanatory pamphlets to be obtained from the Secretary, WM. SUDLOW, 13, Nelson-terrace, Stockton. First Ballot will shortly take place. Be in time. F2

ASHES! Any quantity at the Chemical Works, Middlesbrough, for carting away.

Lost and Found.

LOST, on 23rd instant, Fox-terrier Dog, 6 months old; head white and black, with lemon spots over eyes; black patch on right side; bare under right foreleg; answers to "Rover;" has on metal collar, inscription J. Round, Stalybridge. Finder rewarded on returning same to Superintendent Wright, Police Station, South Stockton. 28

FOUND, a Scotch Cur, white and tan colour. Answers to Jess. Apply 11, Clarence-street, Haverton Hill. 31

FOUND, at Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbrough, on the 14th inst., small Brooch. Apply Rev. M. E. Davis, 1, Peacock-street. 29

Hotels, etc.

LONDON.—WILD'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 34 to 40, Ludgate Hill; home comforts; cleanliness and quiet. Central for business or pleasure.

LIVERPOOL.—"COMPTON HOTEL." Unrivalled for its Comfort, Excellent Cuisine, FINE WINES, and MODERATE CHARGES. Adjacent to the best Shops, Stations, &c.

WINTER HEALTH RESORT.—GRANGE HYDRO., GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.—Splendid Situation, Sunny Aspect, Home Comforts, Baths, Billiards, &c. Special Winter Terms from 30s per week.

Sales by Auction.

IN DISPUTE.—MARKET-PLACE, MIDDLESBROUGH.

MESSRS WALKER AND SON will SELL BY AUCTION, in the Market-place, Middlesbrough, on SATURDAY, January 31, 1891, a CHESTNUT MARE, about 5yrs. old, and 15·2 hands high.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock prompt.

Auctioneers' Offices; Middlesbrough, Stockton, and Redcar. 30

CENTRAL HALL, REDCAR.

MESSRS WALKER AND SON are favoured with instructions from Miss Woodhouse, of No. 1, Bellevue-terrace, Coatham, and other parties leaving the town, to SELL BY AUCTION, in the Central Hall, as above, on TUESDAY, February 3rd, 1891, a large quantity of Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS, AND EFFECTS. Full particulars in large sale bills and newspaper advertisements.

Auctioneers' Offices: Redcar and Middlesbrough.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MR JOHN HUNTER, of Hartlepool, has been favoured with instructions from Messrs Geo. Horsley and Co. to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, early in February, a large quantity of PIT-WOOD. For particulars and date see future advertisements and catalogue.

MILBANK FORGE, HARTLEPOOL.
TO IRONFOUNDERS AND MERCHANTS.

MR JOHN HUNTER has been favoured with instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, January 31st, 1891, a TUBULAR BOILER, STEAM HAMMER, Quantity of Old Metal, and Fire Bricks.

Sale to commence at Noon prompt. 30

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.
GARTH ENDS FARM, NORTON, NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

MR JOHN HUNTER has been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Mrs Farrow, of Norton, TO SELL BY AUCTION, at the above Farm, in Norton, near Stockton-on-Tees, on THURSDAY, January 29th, 1891, the whole of the FARM STOCK, comprising 4 milch cows, 2 fat beasts, useful mares, "Bet" (in foal), "Jess;" stacks of old and new hay, straw, turnips, 20 head of poultry, and a quantity of agricultural implements.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock prompt.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Auctioneer, at his Offices, 74, Church-street, West Hartlepool, and 4, Town-wall, Hartlepool. 29

WM. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Office and Sale Rooms, 3, Bishop-street, Stockton-on-Tees.

R. H. FOSTER, Auctioneer and Valuer, 33, Newport-road, Middlesbrough; Yarm-lane, Stockton; Bridge-road, Yarm.

Shipping and Emigration.

EMIGRATION, Inman, Allan, White Star, Beaver, Dominion, Australian, New Zealand, and African Lines—Agent, W. T. KEAY, Sussex-st., Mbro'.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN
SUNDERLAND AND LONDON.—S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK leaves SAT., Jan. 31, at 5 p.m.; returns Victoria Wharf, London, next WED. FARES: Cabin 8s and 12s, return 12s and 18s. W. H. THOMPSON John street Sunderland.

REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HULL AND THE TEES.

The s.s. "G[illegible]INKLE" (400 tons) will sail from HULL every Saturday, taking goods at through rates, for Middlesbrough, Stockton, and District, returning to Hull every Tuesday (circumstances permitting).

For freight and further particulars apply to W. H. H. Hutchinson & Son, Hull; J. M. Lennard & Sons, Middlesbrough; or to William Martin, Corporation Whar., Stockton-on-Tees.

ABERDEEN, NEWCASTLE, AND HULL STEAM SHIPPING CO.
NEW WEEKLY SERVICE
BETWEEN ABERDEEN, MIDDLESBROUGH, AND LEITH.

The s.s. Alexander Pirie, or other steamer, is intended to leave Aberdeen for Middlesbrough Every Saturday, and Middlesbrough for Leith and Aberdeen Every Tuesday (unless prevented by weather or other unforeseen circumstances), taking cargo and passengers.

For full particulars and fares apply to Wm. Skirving, Regent Quay, Aberdeen; G. Hourston, 64, Constitution-street, Leith; or to HENRY SMITH AND CO, Post Office Chambers, Middlesbrough-on-Tees

STEAM TWICE A WEEK BETWEEN LONDON AND THE TEES.

THE TEES UNION SHIPPING CO.'S Steamers sail from FREE TRADE WHARF, Ratcliff, London, of which wharf the Company are proprietors, every Tuesday and every Saturday afternoon at four o'clock, taking goods for Middlesbrough and Stockton and adjacent towns, and sailing each Wednesday and Saturday for London (unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstances).

Moderate charges in London. Easy rates for freight and wharfage. Regularity in sailing. Prompt despatch of goods insured by shipping *via* this route.

Classification lists and rates on application. A limited number of Passengers carried by each steamer. Passages should be applied for beforehand. Any further information may be had on application to the Company's Offices, Middlesbrough or Stockton.

Tenders.

HARTLEPOOL GAS AND WATER COMPANY.—To Contractors, &c.—The Directors of the above Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the several works and materials required in the Construction of a Gasholder Tank, 152 feet 6 inches in diameter and 30 feet 6 inches deep, in puddle concrete, brickwork, and masonry, and the Erection and Completion of the same on their land at West Hartlepool. Plans and specifications may be seen, or any further information obtained, on application to the Company's Engineer, Mr Thomas Bower, who, if desired, will supply copies of the plans. Tenders, on form prescribed, and sealed and endorsed "Tender for Gasholder Tank," to be sent to Mr Thomas Trewhitt, Secretary, Gas and Water Company, West Hartlepool, not later than Wednesday, the 11th day of February next.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Directors,
THOMAS TREWHITT, Secretary.
Gas and Water Company's Offices, West Hartlepool, January 10th, 1891.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the ERECTION of a FREE LIBRARY at South Stockton for T. Wrightson, Esq., J.P. Plans and Specification can be seen and Bills of Quantities obtained at my Office. Tenders, to be endorsed "Free Library," to be delivered to me not later than February 2nd, 1891.

H. WEATHERILL, Architect.
58, High-street, Stockton-on-Tees. 30

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Heads, Cills, Steps, Thresholds, Curbs, Landings, Flags; Stone Covers from 2in. thick upwards and from 7 to 40 super. feet; Stone Cisterns worked ready for fixing. G. BATTYE, Stone Merchant, New Cross-st., Bradford.

JOHN DOVE & CO., BUILDERS' MERCHANTS & LATH RENDERS, 5, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. TENDERS GIVEN for the Best Portland Cement, Mastic, and Keene's Cements. Long Winter Hair Laths, Tacks, Crushed Bricks and Slag. Sole Agents for Crushed Grey Granite (direct from the Quarries). Carlisle Plaster, Sanitary Pipes, Staffordshire Flooring Tiles, Ridging, &c.; Fire, Plate, and Pressed Bricks; Asphalt, &c. New illustrated Trade Price List on application. Telephones, Post Office No. 618, North District No. 1,122. Telegrams, DOVE, Newcastle. Established 1854.

HENRY COX, Certified Bailiff for rent. 11 and 13, Denmark-street, Middlesbrough. F18

BRUCE'S Livery Stables, Harris-street. Telephone No., 5,163. Orders promptly attended to.

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SPECTACLES.—Woodroffe's Improve the Sight; clear, cool, best lenses. 20 years' practical optician. 58, High-street, Stockton.

W. CONE AND SONS, Boundary-road, Middlesbrough, the largest and cheapest place in England for Packet Salt, Whiting, Soda, Bath Brick, Pipe Clay, Matches, Petroleum, Paraffin Oil, etc. Goods put on rail to any address. Wholesale only.

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APPRENTICE Wanted to the Upholstery. Carter and Co., Stockton-on-Tees. 29

APPRENTICES Wanted to the Dressmaking. Apply 8, Rutland-terrace, Oxbridge-lane, Stockton. 29

AGENCY for Servants, Miss Wright, Derby House, Hartington-road, Stockton. Good situations.

AGENCY for Servants.—Miss Hayllar, 9, Bridge-road, Stockton. Good Servants Wanted.

AGENCY for Servants: Mrs Rudd, 33, Mandale-road, South Stockton. Moderate terms.

AGENTS Wanted, whole or spare time, commission and bonus. Ireton and Co., 92, Gracechurch-street, London.

AGENT Wanted; £26 per quarter, paid weekly; splendid opening; experience unnecessary; specimens free. Address Compo Works, Farnworth, Bolton.

AGENTS Wanted; salary, £104 per year; constant work; experience unnecessary. Pendlebury and Co., 82, Harwich-road, Colchester. 30

AGENTS and Canvassers Wanted everywhere. For a really profitable agency address Co., 50, Calthorpe-street, London, W.C. F4

AGENTS Wanted to sell Collier's Pills; good commission. Apply for particulars to James Collier, Cwmyniscoy, Pontypool, Mon. 28

AGENTS Wanted, whole or spare time; best paying agency going; liberal remuneration; goods constantly demanded, steady income assured; orders executed by return; sample packet stamp free. Rubber Stamperies, 44, Snow Hill, London. F12

AGENTS Wanted for "Solette," the marvellous new boot repairer. Is applied like putty, but hot, sticks fast and immediately hardens, and wears like iron. Can sole, heel, or repair boots in five minutes for a few pence. Also the "Hygia" Feet Warmers and the Asbestos Perpetual Lamp Wicks. Working samples (3 of each) to all who mean business, with show cards, bills, terms, &c., by parcel post, one shilling. For sample of either, 3d. Large earnings even in spare time. The G.E.N. Inventions Agency, 336, City-road, London. 30

BOOT Trade.—Wanted immediately, a Good General Workman. Apply, personally, John Murphy, Crook. 30

BARBERS.—Wanted, good Shaver and Haircutter. Apply J. Shanghir, Darlington-street, Hartlepool. 29

BOY Wanted as Page; strong; age about 16. Apply Manager, Erimus Club, Middlesbrough. 28

BOOTS.—Wanted, respectable, strong Youth as Night Boots; good reference. Apply at once Grand Hotel, Middlesbrough. 28

BUSMAN Wanted; married preferred; good reference. Apply W. Wilson, Golden Lion Hotel Stokesley. 31

CIVIL Service.—Ages 14 to 35; salaries from £40 to £200; great demand in the Post Office for Ladies under 20; rapid preparation by correspondence and in class. N. Watson, Witton-le-Wear, Darlington. 3

COOKS, Housemaids, and Generals Wanted at once. £10 to £20. Mrs Pluse, 71, Linthorpe-rd., M'bro'.

COLLECTOR-SALESMEN Wanted; sharp, intelligent Young Men with good references; exceptional terms to men of good ability. Apply, between 9 a.m. or 6 p.m., The Singer Manufacturing Co., 60, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. 3

CLERKSHIPS under Government, ages 14 to 25; Ladies under 20. Salary, £80, £300. Open thorough preparation by correspondence; passed over 1,260; 53 first places. Guide free. Write Mr Skerry, 27, Chancery-lane, London. 30

DRAPERY.—Active Junior Assistant Wanted for the general trade. Apply A. Applegarth, South Bank, R.S.O. 30

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a well-educated Youth as Apprentice to learn the general trade. A. Applegarth, South Bank, R.S.O. 30

DRESSMAKING.—Good, experienced, first-hand Dressmaker Wanted; good fit and style; also, Apprentices to the above. Apply 158, High-street, Stockton. 29

DINING-ROOM Waitress Wanted; also, strong Kitchen Girl. Apply Station Dining-room, Middlesbrough. 28

GUISBOROUGH School Board.—Wanted immediately, a Certificated Assistant Mistress to teach Large Class composed of Standards 5, 6, and 7. Must be a good disciplinarian, and thoroughly well qualified to teach Tonic Sol-fa and Drill. Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, when at liberty, and salary required, and accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent to me by the 3rd February. Arthur Buchannan, Clerk. Guisborough, 26th January, 1891.

GROCERS.—Wanted, smart Junior; used to both counters; start at once. Apply Walter Willson, Haswell. F3

GENERAL (good) Wanted, to help in Kitchen. County Hotel, Middlesbrough. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted, reference required. Apply 7, Dovecot-street, Stockton. 28

GENERAL Servant.—Wanted, clean, respectable Girl. Vansittart House, Coatham, Redcar. 28

GENERAL Servant (good) Wanted where two are kept. Apply 25, Parliament-street, Stockton. 28

GENERAL Servant (good) Wanted, not under 20. Mrs Higgin, 27, Mandale-road, South Stockton. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted at February term. Apply Mrs Neligan, Middleton-in-Teesdale. 3

GENERAL Servant Wanted at once. Apply 4, Barrington-crescent, Stockton-on-Tees. 2

GENERAL Servant Wanted, February; character required. 10, Russell-street, Stockton. 29

GENERAL Servant Wanted; and also a Nurse Girl. Apply Mrs Hardy, Front-street, Seaton Carew. 30

GENERAL Servant Wanted; one used to cooking preferred. Apply Victoria Inn, South Stockton. 30

GENERAL Servant Wanted; must be good plain cook; accustomed to waiting in room. Apply Mrs Oates, Station Hotel, South Bank. 29

GENERAL (strong) Wanted, able to wash; early riser, with character. Apply Trevelyan Hotel, Skinner-street, Stockton. 2

GENERAL Servant (respectable) Wanted at once; reference required. Apply Mrs Longstaff, 8, Yarm-lane, Stockton. 31

GENERAL Servant (trustworthy) Wanted. Apply Bulmer, Decorator, Queen-street, Coatham, Redcar. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted; good experience. Apply Mrs Davison, Select Registry, 73, Corporation-road, Middlesbrough.

GENERAL Servants (two) Wanted at once, good wages. Apply Mrs Granville, Excelsior Hotel, Middlesbrough. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted immediately for Sunderland; small family; good wages. Miss Hayllar's Registry, Bridge-road, Stockton. 30

GENERAL Servants, with good references, Wanted. Address, with particulars, to Ingledew's Servants' Registry, Ocean-road, South Shields.

GENERAL Servant Wanted; two in family; fair wage given; reference required. Address L29, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted; and also a Nurse Girl. Apply Miss Hardy, Front-street, Seaton Carew. 30

GENERAL Servant (good) Wanted; not under 20; housemaid kept. Apply Chatham Villa, Park-road North, Middlesbrough. 28

GENERAL Servant Wanted in Clergyman's Family; good plain cook; state age, wage, and references. Address A19, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough.

GIRL (respectable) Wanted, about 14. Apply 40, Upper Jackson-street, South Bank. 29

GIRL (young) Wanted. Apply to 30, Sutherland-street, Middlesbrough. 25

GIRL (good and strong) Wanted; able (or willing to learn) to milk. Apply Leonard Wilkinson, Marton-lane, Middlesbrough. 28

GIRL (strong, respectable) Wanted; about 15; accustomed to children. 18, Edwards-street, Stockton. 29

GIRL Wanted, about 17, accustomed to children. Apply after 6 p.m., 11, Station-terrace, Stockton-on-Tees. 29

GIRL (respectable) Wanted, age 17, as General Servant; to sleep out; good character. Apply 35, Waterloo-road, Swatters Carr, Middlesbrough. 29

HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by term, experienced Housemaid. Apply Mrs Kirk, Norton. 29

HOUSEMAID and Kitchenmaid Wanted at Ayton School. Apply Miss Scamell, Friends' School, Great Ayton. 30

HOUSEKEEPER (respectable) Wanted for working man; family six; state age and wages. Ralph Watson, North View, Edmondsley, Chester-le-Street. 30

HOW To Make Money!—Write for samples and accept Agency for the Sale of Birks Bros.' wonderful Blended Teas; cheapest in England. Address Central Supply Stores, West Hartlepool.

KNITTING Machines.—Harrison Gold Medal Swift; Wanted, buying agents. Works: 48, Upper Brook-street, Manchester.

LOAM Core-maker Wanted for plain straight pipes, cast vertically; piece work preferred. Address E. and W. H. Haley, Ironfounders, Bradford. 30

NURSE Wanted at once. Apply 2, Barrington-crescent, Stockton. 29

NURSE-HOUSEMAID (strong, active) Wanted, 18. Mrs Bainbridge, Southfield Villa, Middlesbrough.

NURSE-HOUSEMAID Wanted, 25, one child; also, an experienced Housemaid and plain Cook; good wages. County Registry, Charles-street, West Hartlepool.

PROVISIONS.—Wanted, at once, to the Provision Trade, a Junior Assistant. Apply Rutherford, The Grocer, Spennymoor. 30

PLAIN Cook Wanted for Business House. Apply Housekeeper, c/o Carter and Co., Stockton-on-Tees. 29

PLAIN Cook (good) Wanted immediately for family of two; no washing; housemaid kept. Apply, by letter, L, 2, Lorne-terrace, Stockton-on-Tees. 30

PLAIN Cook (good) Wanted at once; also, Nurse for one child, middle of February. Apply Mrs Clegg, Yarm-lane, Stockton-on-Tees. 28

SERVANT.—Wanted, at February term, an experienced General Servant (plain cooking). Apply Mrs Frank Brown, Eaglescliffe Junction. 2

TRANSFER P.T. or Assistant Mistress Wanted for Eaglescliffe National School. Apply Rector, Eaglescliffe, Yarm. 29

WAREHOUSEMAN.—Wanted, for Carpet and Furnishing Department, Strong Young Man as above. Carter and Co., Stockton-on-Tees. 29

YOUTHS (two) Wanted, to wait on Saturday nights, age about 18. Apply Excelsior Hotel, M'bro'. 28

YOUTH Wanted, immediately, to be Apprenticed as Pupil-teacher, or Transfer Pupil-teacher. Apply Geo. Turner, St. Paul's School, Middlesbrough.

£2 WEEKLY and upwards may be realised by either sex, without hindering present occupation. For sample, &c., enclose addressed envelope, Evans, Watts, and Co., P156, Merchants, Birmingham. This is genuine.

£ S. D.—How to make it? Brisk tradesmen do it by selling our popular Packet Teas. They find them helpful and gainful. Our lucrative and appreciated Tea Agency is attested by hundreds of shopkeepers in all parts. Brooke, Bond, and Co., the Yorkshire Tea Warehouse, 11, Boar-lane, Leeds.

BANKS, R.P. (late with D. Walton), 16, Dundas-st., M'bro., Plumber, Glazier, Gasfitter, and Electric Bell Fitter. Orders punctually attended to.

G. E. GREY, Joiner, 153, High-street, Stockton. Shop and bar fittings. Funerals completely furnished on the most reasonable terms.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER.—Wanted Off-Licensed or Beerhouse to Manage by experienced Man and Wife. Address G, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 28

RESPECTABLE Domestic Situation Wanted for Young Woman where duties are not heavy and mistress will superintend; low wage taken for good home. Address G16, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 28

SITUATION Wanted by respectable Person as Nurse or Sewingmaid. Address Miss E. Smith, 32, Clift-terrace, Skinningrove, R.S.O. 29

SITUATION Wanted as Collector for Insurance Agent; aged 19. Apply 33, Georgina-street, South Stockton. 29

SITUATION Wanted by strong, respectable Youth as an Apprentice to the Pork Butchering Business; willing to learn. W. R., Rose Cottage, Whitby.

Partnerships.

PARTNER Wanted in Engineering and Boiler Repairing Business on River Tyne. Apply W. Perry, Milton House, North Shields. 2

Miscellaneous Wants.

ADOPTION.—Wanted, by a respectable married couple, Baby to adopt; premium required. Address Mrs Rudge, 40, Crescent-row, Ayres Quay, Sunderland. 30

FAMILY Washing.—Wanted, by experienced Laundress in the country, large Family Washing or Cottage Laundry. G.M., "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 31

RENTS Collected; Property Managed. Terms apply T. Colbert, House Agent, 46, Wilton-street, Middlesbrough. A20

SHOP Wanted in High-street, Spennymoor, for a good pushing business. Apply W. H. Allan, 7, Whitehouse-road, Sunderland. 3

SHIRTINGS Shrunk and Made Up for 6d each shirt at J. Leng's, 7, Newport-road, Middlesbrough; large stock for selection; patterns free. Write or call.

STABLES and Coach-house for three horses and vans Wanted. Amos Hinton, Middlesbrough. 30

TUITION Wanted in the evening for Medical Preliminary. Particulars and terms address "Dens," "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 31

W. J. BELL, 26, Corporation-road.—Good, strong, useful Cottage Furniture for Cash or Easy Payments. Inspection invited.

Apartments.

APARTMENTS. Wanted, Borough-road East, or neighbourhood of Grove Hill would be preferred. Address G45, "Gazette" Office. 29

APARTMENTS.—Wanted immediately, two unfurnished Rooms. Address E4, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 28

APARTMENTS (respectable) Wanted in Middlesbrough or suburbs; state terms. Address R75, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. F2

APARTMENTS.—Front Sitting-room, one or two Bed-rooms; situated in Acklam-terrace. Address C65, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. F2

APARTMENTS Wanted in Middlesbrough by Young Gentlemen; 2 bed-rooms and sitting-room (with bath-room preferred); state lowest terms. Address E27, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 29

APARTMENTS Wanted by man and wife, Bed-room and Sitting-room; must occupy not later than Saturday, Jan. 31st. Address Box 35, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 28

APARTMENTS (respectable) Wanted by Gentleman in Middlesbrough; sitting-room and bedroom. Apply, stating lowest terms, to G45, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough.

COMFORTABLE Lodgings for Two Gentlemen; family or separate; piano. Mrs Pearson, corner St. John's-road, Stockton. 2

LODGINGS (comfortable) for two respectable Men. Apply 72, Bondgate, Darlington. 28

To be Let.

COTTAGE Garden and 3½ acres good Grass Land To Let. Apply Jas. Tomlinson, Great Broughton, Northallerton. 3

DWELLING-HOUSE (new) To Let, in Southfield Villas-road, Middlesbrough; immediate possession. Apply 7, Grove Hill, Middlesbrough. 31

HOUSE To Let, Milbank-street; exchange house in Norton; garden preferred. Box 30, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 28

LOCK-UP Shop To Let, immediate possession. Apply R. Bainbridge, Grocer, Parliament-street, Stockton.

REDCAR.—To Let, furnished, by year, Sea-terrace Villa, opposite Pier, containing sitting-room, four beds, bath-room, lavatory, &c. Apply 24, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. 2

ROOM (large) To Let over Messrs Longstaff and Bell's shops, corner of Linthorpe and Newport-road. Apply J. Robinson, Leather Merchant, Middlesbrough. 29

STOCKTON.—To Let, at February term, House No. 10, Shaftesbury-street, Stockton. Apply Watson, Newby, and Robson, 2, Finkle-street, Stockton. 3

WAREHOUSE To Let; also, several Rooms suitable for Friendly or Trade Society meetings, at the Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbrough, where applications will be received. 28

Property, Land, &c., for Sale.

HOUSE (10-roomed) in Gilkes-street, Middlesbrough, For Sale. Apply 21, Clarence-street, Middlesbro'.

HOUSES (2) For Sale, being Nos. 3 and 5, Carlton-street, Middlesbrough; let at 5s 6d each per week; and several Houses and Shop in Station-road, South Bank. Apply S. F. Thompson, 11, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

HOUSE (8-roomed) For Sale, 25, Ayresome Grange-road, Newport; hot and cold water bath, lavatory, w.c., all in first-class condition; very healthy and respectable locality; a minute's walk from trams. Apply Sandilands, Tobacconist, 47, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. 7

MELROSE House, Linthorpe, For Sale; 8 rooms and bath-room; greenhouse and one acre of garden, well laid out and planted; also, 800 yards grass land, or thereabouts. Apply to Mrs Barron, on the Premises.

STEELFIELD House, Linthorpe, For Sale, very cheap. Apply Wm. Pinder, Linthorpe Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough. F2

SHOP and House For Sale, East-street, Middlesbrough; Shop and House, Eldon-street, South Stockton; both have cellars. Particulars of W. Benington and Sons, Stockton-on-Tees.

SUBURBAN Residence (Fairfield) Villa Sites from eighteenpence per yard in one or more lots. Thompson, Builder, Stockton.

TWO commodious Dwelling Houses, Grange-road West; House and Shop, 51, Albert-road; a substantial part of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Apply 190, Cannon-street, Middlesbrough.

NORTH Ormesby.—To be Sold by Private Contract, Worsley House, standing in its own grounds of about ⅔ acre, containing entrance hall, 5 reception rooms, 8 bed-rooms, bath-room, kitchens, &c. For particulars apply to John T. Belk and Cochrane, Solicitors, Middlesbrough.

Hotels, &c., Let, Sale, Wanted.

BEERHOUSE (capital), newly-decorated; nice healthy neighbourhood; 3½ barrels; ingoing £40. Pemberton's, 94, Market-street, Manchester. 30

SPLENDID Corner Grocery, with Free Beer License; managed by widow; ingoing low. 347, Bramhall-lane, Sheffield. 31

Businesses for Sale.

PAWNBROKER'S Business and Stock For Sale, as a going concern; an excellent House, containing eight rooms, will be Sold or Let, with fittings, &c. Apply 86, High-street, Hartlepool. F2

Machinery for Sale and Wanted.

STOCKPORT.—PATENT GAS ENGINES, single acting, double acting, or with Otto cycle; Second-hand Engines always in stock. Andrew and Co., Limited, Reddish, near Stockport. Local Agents: E. Beckwith and Co., Bonners Field, Sunderland.

Bicycles Wanted or For Sale.

SWIFT Safety For Sale; splendid machine, almost new; good reason for selling. Address E10, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 29

Live Stock Wanted or for Sale.

BAY Mare For Sale; 15.2 hands; good hunter; perfectly quiet. F. Everitt, 35, Newgate-street, Bishop Auckland. 29

BLACK and Tan Collie Bitch (good) For Sale. Apply R. Foster, Highcliffe, Guisborough. 23

COW (English), 5 years; good milker; due to calve January 25th. Joseph Agar, Castleton. 30

COWKEEPERS.—Disinfect Byres and Wash Cattle with Thymo-cresol. J. C. Robson, Chemist, Middlesbrough. Manufacturers, Ness and Co., Darlington. 2

PIG.—Fine Boar Pig For Sale; 13 weeks old. Apply J. Hebdon, North Meadow Cottage, Norton. 29

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PICTURE Mouldings and Glass. Established 1861. Scupham and Sons, Garden-street, Middlesbrough; cheapest house in England. Price lists free.

FEATHER Bed, cheapest in England, carriage paid, 50s; samples of Ticks and Feathers by post. Russell-street Bedding Warehouse, Darlington.

SEWING Machine, White Treadle, £3 10s; Hand do., 50s; Eclipse Medium, £3 3s; Singer Machines, £2 10s; Hand Machines, £4 4s for 31s 6d. Price lists post free. Wright and Archibald, Drapers, Middlesbrough

SEWING Machines at half the usual price. Any makers you choose. For cash only. The celebrated "White" Machines, best made; treadle, £3 10/-; hand, £2 10s; warranted 5 years. Price lists post free. Huggins, Ironmonger, Yarm-lane, Stockton.

Foods, Drugs, &c., for Sale.

BLAUD'S IRON PILLS. — PREPARED from the Original Recipe of Dr. Blaud. One gross boxes post free 1s 2d. Inman's Drug Stores, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

METCALF'S SALT. — METCALF's Table Salt—Whitest, purest, and best. In boxes 2d each, of all respectable grocers.

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BEFORE buying a Pianoforte, Organ, or Harmonium, carefully read Archibald Ramsden's advertisement, which appears in this paper every Tuesday and Thursday.

MR D. J. JONES, Cert. R.A.M. Lessons in Piano, Harmony, Singing, &c. 16, Shaftsbury-street, Stockton. 3

MUSICAL Box (large) For Sale, with flute and bells, plays 12 airs, suitable for large hall, price £25; also, a smaller one, exceedingly sweet toned, with seven interchangeable barrels, to play 28 tunes in all, price 21 guineas; also, a beautifully enamelled S.H. Hunting-case Chronometer Watch. Apply Reid and Sons, 41, Gray-street, Newcastle.

PIANOS, Organs, Harmoniums, Concertinas, Melodians, Organettes, and musical instruments of every description can be purchased at Murdock's on the hire purchase system on terms to suit the customer. J. G. Murdock and Co., Limited, 34, King-street, South Shields.

Musical Instruments, &c., for Sale.

ARCHIBALD RAMSDEN'S Pianos; 39/- quarterly instalments; ten years' warranty. Agent: 7, The Square, Church-row, Stockton. On view. A25

PIANOS For Sale or on the 3 Years' System.—Elegant Walnut Cottage, 4ft 1in. high, complete iron frame, perfect check repeater action, full trichord, bracket trusses, gilt sconces, bushed keys. An instrument possessing all the advantages of durability, sweetness of tone, firmness of touch, and high-class finish; 28 guineas; for £19 10s cash, or at 13s 6d per month on the 3 years' system of purchase; guaranteed in every way. This Special Piano is made exclusively for and can only be had from Alderson and Brentnall's, 125, Northumberland-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

If you want a real good reliable

PIANO, ORGAN, OR HARMONIUM.

Before buying elsewhere call at

14, BRUNSWICK-STREET, STOCKTON-ON-TEES,

And see JOHN BURDON'S STOCK,

Which for Quality and Price cannot be equalled.

Inspection invited, and compare with any London or Provincial Dealers.

PIANOS from £16, ORGANS from £5 10s. Every Instrument warranted. Old instruments taken in exchange for new ones. Cash or Instalment system. Tuning and repairing by experienced workmen. Pianos, Organs, and Harmoniums always in stock by the principal makers.

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PIANOS, ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS,

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PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS.

SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANOS,

Very Cheap.

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BRIEF Bags, Hand Bags, Gladstone Bags, Travelling Bags, School Bags, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Ladies' Bags, Dress Trunks, Waterproof Bed Sheeting, Waterproof Collars, Cuffs, Leather Gloves, and Leggings, Braces, and Body Belts. Johnson, Saddler, 32, Newport-road, Middlesbrough.

BILLIARD Table (small) For Sale, 6ft. by 3ft., slate bed; mahogany frame, with cues, balls, marker, &c. Apply George and Dragon Inn, Norton. 30

BILLIARDS Bagatelles!—All those requiring New or Second-hand Tables, Requisites, or Billiard work done should, before going elsewhere, send for New Price List, Cloth and Cushion Samples, to Hennig Bros., 29, High st., Oxford-st., W.C., London. Estab. 1862.

CAB Brougham For Sale, in good condition, cheap; 2 second-hand Carts; new Rustic Cart and Battlesden Car. Apply Newton and Smith, Coach Builders, Ormesby-road, Middlesbrough.

COX and Yeman, Billiard Table Manufacturers, London, by appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Contractors to the War Office and Admiralty and others (*sole makers of the improved Low Cushions*), supply Billiard Tables, Bagatelle Tables, Repairs of every Description, Balls, Cues, Chalks, Tips, Cement, &c.; best quality, low prices, immediate attention. Address (representative), G. King, Frenchgate, Richmond, Yorkshire.

CHEAP Special Lines in Gas Globes to clear surplus stock. Baker Brothers, Corporation-road (opposite Lit and Phil. Hall), Middlesbrough.

CHEAP Printing at Misseldine's, 4, Vaughan-street, opposite Soppet's clock, Middlesbrough.

DOMESTIC Filters—Glass from 1/9; Earthenware from 4/6 each. Brayshay and Son, Stockton.

HEARSE of modern design and light construction, with neat carved ornaments on the sides and end, at £42. Mourning Coach, with coffin box £28. One-horse Cab, painted and lined blue, £25. One-horse Waggonette, to carry 6 persons, £25. Several Waggonettes, Back-to-back and Pony Phaetons, at from £15. Atkinson and Philipson, Carriage and Harness Manufactory, 27, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.

INDIAN Meal, special lot cheap; Oilcakes, Poultry Corn, and Feeding Meals; special cheap quotations, with samples, on application to Robert Conway, Erimus Steam Mills, Middlesbrough. Telephone No. 5,126.

MANUFACTURERS' Remnants in Stuffs, Calicoes, Cashmeres, Alpacas Velvets, Flannels, &c. 10lb. bundles; cheap. Price list free. W. Clarkson, Merchant, 41, Swaine-street, Bradford.

MODERN Carriages.—Atkinson and Philipson invite visitors to Newcastle to inspect their new Broughams (made in three sizes to their gold medal design), Landaus, Victorias, and Gentlemen's Omnibuses, combining all the improvements introduced at the Paris Exhibition. Carriage Purchasers will find between 150 and 200 varieties to select from. Drawings and particulars submitted on learning the style of carriage required. Illustrated catalogues and list of second-hand carriages sent free on application to Atkinson and Philipson, 27, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.

OLD Grandfather's Clock (eight days) For Sale; also, Corner Cabinet, dark oak, richly carved; also, fine old Spanish Mahogany Sideboard, cellaret drawers, &c.; splendid condition. Apply Railton, Cabinetmaker, Redcar. F2

PRESENTATIONS!—Write to Reid and Sons, Silver Plate Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, Jewellers, etc., 41, Grey-st., Newcastle, for prices and selection of suitable articles.

ROOFING Felt.—Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide. No. 1, 7s 9d; No. 2, 5s 5d; No. 3, 3s 11d; carriage paid on 4 rolls; special quotations for quantities. G. Power, The People's Ironmonger 151, High-st., Stockton.

ROLLEY (new, first-class) For Sale; to carry 30 cwt.; also, New Spring Cart, suitable for butcher or grocer. Apply Dodshon, Westward-street, Middlesbrough. 28

STACK Clover Hay For Sale; also, 9 Young Pigs. R. Bainbridge, Farmer, Norton, Stockton. 29

SLATES for Roofing, good as new, 18 by 9, &c.; cheap. W. Blenkinsop and Co., Middlesbrough. 5

SCOTCH Oats, direct from the best growers in Aberdeenshire, at Thos. Thompson's, Corn Merchant, Brunswick-street, South Shields. 29

SPRING Rolley, carry 30cwt., £17; 7-Pull Beer Engine, with Counter and Troughs, &c.; American Cooking Stove; 2 Folding School Desks, 12ft. and 8ft. Apply to Foster, Auctioneer, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. TC

SIX Cabinet Portraits, 3s; three for 2s. Twelve Carte Portraits, 2s 2d; six for 1s 4d. Eight-inch Enlargement, 3s; three for 6s. Stamp size, 24 for 1s 6d, 100 for 3s 3d. Send Cartes or Cabinet and Postal Order, and in about ten days you will receive Highly-Finished Copies, with Original. Francis and Co., 23, Ludgate Hill, London.

STOCKINGS at Manufacturers' prices. Bramwell, Hosiery Depot, Church-row, Stockton. Write for samples.

TELEPHONE No. 4,106.—To Wholesale Buyers.—Block Salt, Packet Salt, Packet Whiting. Write for Price List, Craig's Whiting and Pipe Clay Manufactory, West Hartlepool.

TYPE.—About 150lb. Long Primer Roman, fair condition; 5d per lb., cash. Apply Tinkler, Yarm-street, Stockton. 29

THREE Wood Sheds; also, Brass Scales For Sale; cheap. Apply to Trees, 41, Newport-road, Middlesbrough. 31

TO Undertakers and Funeral Furnishers.—For Sale, New Hearse, for single and pair, glass panels, no plumes, handsomely carved, latest principles, very massive looking; cannot be bought elsewhere for the price, £80. Very nice plain Hearse built to order for £60. Inspection invited.—Craig, Coach, Trap, and Harness Depot, Sacriston, Durham.

WALL Papers For Sale; Oils, Paints, Brushes, &c. At Robt. W. Alton's, 16, Musgrave-street, top of Stranton-lane, West Hartlepool.

WHOLESALE Buyers of Drapery Goods, Smallwares, &c., get best value at Holmes's Pent Warehouse, Albert-road, Middlesbrough.

YOUR Character correctly described by handwriting or photograph; complete description, containing 42 characteristics. Six stamps and stamped addressed envelope, Professor Wilson, 5, Wilton-road, London, S.W. Over 2,000 testimonials.

10,000 HANDBILLS, 12/6; 1,000 Business Cards, Memorandums, Billheads, Puzzle Cards, 4/-; Publicans' Bottle Labels, Cigar Bags; unequalled. Rogers's Steam Printing Works, Arcade, Bristol. F2

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C. A. HARRIS, A.C.O.—Lessons Organ, Piano, Singing, Harmony. 38, St. Paul's-road, Middlesbrough.

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MIDDLESBROUGH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 77, Grange-road W.—Very successful in Professional, Commercial, Science, and Drawing Exams. Fees, including French, Latin, and Book-keeping, 30s to 42s per term. Next term January 12th.

DANCING.—Mr Short's Classes: Improvers, Mondays; Learners, Wednesdays. Private Lessons any hour. Valse guaranteed. Juveniles, Saturdays. 30

MISS A. WALTON, Teacher of Drawing, Oil and Water Colour Painting, &c., will resume her duties on TUESDAY, January 20th. Artists' Repository, 84, Marton-road, Middlesbrough. F6

BRAMPTON PARK, near Huntingdon.—JUNIOR PUPILS EDUCATED while being treated for their STAMMERING. Principal, MR B. BEASLEY, Author of "Stammering: Its Treatment." Adult stammerers should read this book, post free 18 stamps.

DANCING.—MRS RENTON will RESUME HER CLASSES FOR BEGINNERS ONLY on MONDAY, Jan. 12th. Every attention given.
ASSEMBLY on Friday evenings.
Private Lessons by appointment.
Past successes unprecedented. Valse guaranteed.
F3 13, Bishopton lane, Stockton-on-Tees.

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ELDERBERRY COUGH ELIXIR
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WORKING MAN'S HOME FOR £10, comprising—Kitchen: Table, 4 chairs, couch, fender fire irons, 4 engravings, clock, pots, pans, kettles, crockery ware. Bed-room No. 1: Iron bedsteads, mattress, flock bed, dressing table, washstand, chest drawers; 2 chairs, toilet glass, toilet set, fender, towel rail, 2 pictures, blinds, rollers curtains. Bed-room No. 2: Iron bedstead, mattress flock bed, dressing table, 1 chair, toilet glass, blind, &c. Repayable by weekly or monthly instalments. Also drawing and bed room furniture, piano, &a. ROBT. KIDD, 77 & 79 Marton-road, Middlesbrough.

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TRUST and other Moneys to Lend on Mortgage from 4 per cent. J. T. Kay, Solicitor, West Hartlepool.

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MONEY privately advanced from £10 upwards at reasonable interest, payable at convenience, with or without sureties. Apply by letter to J. Wilson, 28, Durham-street, Middlesbrough.

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MONEY Lent Without Bill of Sale.—A Private Gentleman is desirous of making advances upon Promissory Note alone, at 5 per cent. interest, to male or female, without sureties and strictly private, for any term not exceeding 10 years. Apply for particulars to G. H. Snove, Esq., 21, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

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BLOOM, PAWNBROKER, DOVECOT-STREET, STOCKTON, lends the highest prices on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Silver Plate, Guns, Wearing Apparel, &c. Always for Sale a large stock of Forfeited Watches, Chains, Rings, Wearing Apparel, &c., at low prices. Old Gold and Silver Bought. F10

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Having a large amount of Capital placed at his disposal, is willing to advance same in sums of £30 to £5,000 AT ONCE,
ON APPLICANT'S OWN PROMISSORY NOTE,
To responsible persons (male or female) in town or country,
WITHOUT SURETIES, LAW COSTS, OR PUBLICITY, AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Repayable by easy instalments or in one sum, or can remain at interest (payable quarterly or half-yearly) as arranged.

The advantages of applying to a SOLICITOR OF STANDING and repute in preference to advertising money-lenders, advance banks, and loan societies will be unmistakably apparent to all.

For particulars apply personally or by letter, which will have prompt and personal attention.

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ADVANCE THE SAME
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SUMS of NOT LESS than £20 to £1,000 to persons of undoubted respectability,
ON THEIR OWN PROMISSORY NOTE,
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LOW and REASONABLE RATE of INTEREST, for short or long periods.

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Advances made from £15 to £1,000 to all persons of respectability (Householders, male or female) in town or country, without sureties or bondsmen, delay, law costs, or publicity, repayable by easy instalments or in one sum, as arranged. Advances made on mortgage of leasehold or freehold property, reversions, &c., from one month to five years, at

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SPECIAL NOTICE—This Bank, noted for its fair dealing and reasonable charges, is not connected with any advertising Loan Societies, and the usual objectionable Loan Office routine is entirely dispensed with. The strictest secrecy may safely be relied upon, and no good or genuine application is ever refused.

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Teeth from 3s 6d each. Sets from £4 4s warranted.
Teeth extracted painlessly by Nitrous Oxide Gas, 5s.

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American Oak Spokes XX Quality dressed ready to drive	1¼	1⅜	1½	1⅝	1¾	2	2¼	2½	inch.
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Upwards of 500 Cases in Stock to select from.

Bent Ash Wings, 3/- to 5/6 pair. Ash Cart Rails, 4/- to 6/6 pair. First Quality Carriage Shafts, 5/6 pair. Ash Futchell's, 3/9 pair.

English Elm Naves, Cart and Carriage Shafts in great variety.

The Largest and Best Selected Stock in England of Best Quality Cab, Van, and Cart Wheels Tyred complete. Gig and Light Cart Bodies in Birch and Wicker kept in stock in great variety.

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In Oak, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Frame covered in Morocco, Roan, Pig Skins, Saddle Bags, Silk Brocatelle, Embossed Velvets, and Tapestries. A Grand Choice.

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Over 50 in Stock to Select from.

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YE TEA OF YE
OLDEN TIME.
4/- PER LB. REDUCED TO 3/10.
SUCH AS OUR FOREFATHERS DID DRINKE AND ENJOIE.

IT IS OFFERED TO CONNOISSEURS AT
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PER LB., AND WELL WORTH IT,
BECAUSE it is the Finest Tea the World produces.
BECAUSE a little goes a long way—1lb. being equal to 2lbs. of Ordinary Tea.
BECAUSE it makes the table a delight.

SOLD ONLY IN AIR-TIGHT CANISTERS UNDER THE ABOVE TRADE MARK.

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All work done on the premises. No Apprentices kept

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BY USING SULPHOLINE SOAP
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Half crown bottles: next size, 4s 6d. Sold everywhere.

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EXTRA-ORDINARY CAUSE.
Further Improvements and Developments to meet requirements of expanding trade.

SALE COMMENCES
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CARTER & COMPANY
In announcing their Winter Sale to commence at an earlier date, and to continue for a more limited period, beg to say that certain further improvements have been decided upon, which must be commenced immediately after the Sale so as to be completed before the Spring Season commences.

A reduction of Stock to the lowest point is necessary—1st, as a matter of convenience during alterations; and 2nd, to minimise the risk of depreciation from dust, &c., and with this view Solid Reductions in price have been made throughout the Departments, as the catalogue quotations will clearly show.

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No Goods sent on approbation during this Sale. No Goods will be sold either before or after the Sale at catalogue prices.

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On production of Railway Ticket.

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SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, COSTUMIERS, CARPET AND BEDDING WAREHOUSEMEN, AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
AND AT WEST HARTLEPOOL.

A QUIET CHAT.

Said Mrs Brown to Mrs Jones,
When sitting at their tea,
"I wish, just as a friend, you know,
That you would tell to me
How comes it, though your husband earns
A smaller wage than mine,
My house and home so squalid looks,
While yours does fairly shine?
I spend the money carefully,
One penny I don't waste,
And yet I cannot have a home
To suit my husband's taste."
"Well I," said Mrs Jones, "was once
Just placed the same as you,
Until a friend came in one day,
And placed before my view
A Price List from the "Eagle,"
From my mind she took a load,
And I paid a visit with her
To their Stores in Newport-road.
Their Prices quite astonished me,
I could scarce believe my eyes,
As the Goods were so superior,
I was taken by surprise.
I can't explain the reason well,
But still, through many a test,
The fact is clear, the "Eagle" Goods
Are the cheapest and the best.
Their Furniture beats all in town,
My statement I can prove;
Since they've given me a happy home,
I've strengthened my husband's love.

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EAGLE FURNISHING CO.,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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CASH OR EASY TERMS.

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HARDY & LONGFORD,
Having opened their NEW BRANCH, and having one of the largest Baths in the North, are now prepared to do

GALVANIZING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Baths being kept in CONSTANT READINESS, Orders will be proceeded with IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT at their

HARTLEPOOLS GALVANIZING WORKS,
HART WARREN,
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THE BEST
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Excellent, Wholesome, Pure.

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FOR
PURE AND DELICIOUS TEA,
CHOICEST DANISH BUTTER,
FINEST QUALITY PALE AND SMOKED HAMS AND BACON,
HIGH-CLASS GENERAL GROCERIES & HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
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Get a Bottle of
STOREY'S PICK-ME-UP RESTORATIVE BITTERS.
It's the World's Best Tonic. It Pulls you up like Magic.
In bottles at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d.
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WATCH, CLOCK, AND
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SUBSCRIPTIONS
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ONE SHILLING
PER WEEK.
JOIN AT ANY TIME.
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DISEASED
BONES *By the use of*
CURED
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PREVENTIVE AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER, COLDS, &c.
COUNT MATTEI'S ELECTRO-HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
For all Ailments, including Headache, Toothache, Indigestion, Cancer, &c.
See "Sketch" of Count Mattei in the "Review of Reviews" for January, with letters from Prof. Huxley, Prof. Tyndall, Sir Morell MacKenzie, &c., &c.
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Five Remedies, with directions, post free for 6s 9d
Descriptive Circular, with all particulars, free on application.
Hours for Consultation, 5 to 7 p.m.

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EXHIBITION HONOURS.
16 International Awards of absolute Purity and absence of Artificial Colouring.
Fair white hands.
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Soft healthful skin.
PEARS' SOAP is specially prepared for the delicate skin of ladies and children and others sensitive to the weather, winter and summer. Prevents Redness, Roughness, and Chapping.
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GOLD MEDALS—1884, 1885, 1886, 1888.
"SANITAS"
DISINFECTANTS.
FRAGRANT, NON-POISONOUS, DO NOT STAIN.
In all cases of Fever, &c., and for all Disinfecting and Purifying purposes, use
"SANITAS" FLUID, POWDER, & SOAPS.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID oxygenates and purifies the air; best Antiseptic for Wounds and Sores; also for House Disinfection.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID, the best Antiseptic Gargle for Infectious Sore Throats, &c., and for Disinfecting Linen.
"SANITAS" DISINFECTING FLUID should be used in all Confinements.
"SANITAS" in all its varied preparations in shape and form may find daily applications in every household.—"Dictionary of Domestic Medicine, &c.," by Spencer Thomson, M.D., and J. C. Steele, M.D.
Pamphlet and Diary combined on application.
THE SANITAS CO., LD.,
BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
High-street and Finkle-street,
Stockton-on-Tees.
MADAM,
We beg to inform you it is our intention to make a SPECIAL SHOW of the Latest and most approved Novelties in Millinery, Mantles, Furs, Dresses, &c., &c., This and Following Days.
Respectfully requesting a visit of inspection,
We are, Madam,
Yours obediently,
WATSON, SONS, DIXON, & CO.
January, 1891.

REAL SEALSKINS.
Notwithstanding the considerable advance in the price of Sealskins, we beg to notify that, having bought largely in anticipation, we shall continue to offer Real Seal Jackets and Coats, with other Furs, at the old list prices.
Inspection and comparison invited.
WATSON, SONS, DIXON, & CO.,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
For acidity of the Stomach.
For Heartburn and Headache.
For Gout and Indigestion.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies, Children, and Infants.
180, Bond-street, London, and all Chemists.

ANOTHER GOLD MEDAL.
SYMINGTON'S
EDINBURGH
COFFEE
ESSENCES.
EDINBURGH, 1890.

CULA BALSAM
CURES COUGHS
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Sold by all Chemists.

FITS. EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS.
If you want to be permanently and speedily cured of this distressing complaint, discard prejudice, and write to THE SECRETARY, Burwood House, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, London. He will send you "Gratis" full instructions for cure, and advice on diet.

SHAVING.
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SHAVING.
EVERYONE WHO SHAVES SHOULD USE THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP, which yields a firm, creamy, and refreshing lather, softening the beard, preventing the irritation so often caused to delicate skins in shaving, and rendering the passage of the razor rapid and easy. As a Toilet Soap it is unequalled. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all dealers in Perfumery in Shaving Cakes and Toilet Tablets.

INDIGESTION.—The MEDICAL REFORM SOCIETY will send FREE to all applicants an excellent BOTANIC CURE for Indigestion, Biliousness Liver Complaints, and Piles. Address—The Secretary BOTANIC INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.
MADE SIMPLY WITH BOILING WATER OR MILK.

UNIVERSAL STOCK EXCHANGE (LIMITED).
WE SHALL SHORTLY ANNOUNCE
OUR NEXT "A STOCK, No. 93."
SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPEN.
SEND FOR PARTICULARS AND OUR PAMPHLET,
"HOW TO OPERATE SUCCESSFULLY IN STOCKS;" also our
MARKET REPORT (sent free).
UNIVERSAL STOCK EXCHANGE, LIMITED,
COCKSPUR-STREET, LONDON.

NEAVE'S FOOD.—First established 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Infants and Invalids. Rich in bone-forming and flesh-producing elements.
NEAVE'S FOOD.—For Growing Children and the Aged.
NEAVE'S FOOD.—"Carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—*Lancet.*
NEAVE'S FOOD.—"Well adapted for children, aged people, and invalids."—*British Medical Journal.*
NEAVE'S FOOD.—*Hospital* says of a child deprived of its mother's milk from birth:—"The child has thrived exceedingly; it has made muscle but little fat, and is now one of the strongest and healthiest of children."
NEAVE'S FOOD.—Promotes the healthy action of the bowels.
NEAVE'S FOOD.—Best and Cheapest Food for Infants. Sold everywhere in 1s canisters.
NEAVE'S FOOD.—Wholesale of the Manufacturers, J. R. Neave and Co., Fordingbridge, England.

North-Eastern Daily Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1891.

A PURGATION.

"THE mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small," and with an exactitude and impartiality that make no difference between what may be roughly classed as believers and unbelievers. Even "Iconoclast" himself has, after an interval of upwards of ten years, benefited from the operation of this law of retribution. At the general election of 1880 Mr Bradlaugh was chosen one of the members for Northampton. For many years he had been known as an energetic infidel lecturer, as a professed Republican, as well as an Atheist, and his conduct of the *National Reformer* as an organ for the advocacy of freethought principles had exposed him, though unsuccessfully, to a criminal prosecution. During his candidature and after his election he frankly declared that an oath had no meaning for him, and when he presented himself to Parliament he claimed the right to affirm instead of taking the oath. His claim was referred to a Select Committee, which, after some enquiry and deliberation, declared that the alternative of affirmation was not available for him, and, therefore, that his claim was inadmissible. Then he offered to take the oath—on one occasion indeed he administered the oath to himself—but the House, acting on the advice of another Select Committee, refused to let him take part in a ceremony to which he had said he attached no meaning or moral authority.

On Monday, 21st June, Mr Labouchere proposed that Mr Bradlaugh, the validity of whose election was not disputed, should be allowed to make an affirmation or declaration, instead of the oath required by law. Sir Hardinge Giffard, now Lord Chancellor, opposed with an amendment setting forth that, "having regard to the reports and proceedings of two Select Committees appointed by this House, Mr Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath or make the affirmation mentioned in the Statute 29 Vic., C 19, and the 31 and 32 Vic., C 72." A long and animated discussion ensued. Mr Labouchere pointed out that though the affirmation was devised chiefly for the benefit of Quakers, it was also intended for the relief of "any other person" who had objections to the oath, and that Mr Bradlaugh had been allowed to affirm in Courts of Justice. Sir Hardinge Giffard replied that the affirmation was provided only for those who could "solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that the taking of any oath was, according to their religious belief, unlawful," and that, as Mr Bradlaugh was prepared to take the oath, he could not be classed among the persons who had religious scruples or objections. It was in this debate that Mr Bright, in an eloquent appeal for liberty of conscience and a vehement denunciation of the hypocrisy of the Opposition, made the startling and telling declaration that the working classes attached as little value to the "dogmas" of Christianity as "the upper classes did to the practice of that religion," and protested against the imposition of a new test, which could be no help to religion. In the second night of the debate Mr Gladstone warned the House that if they entered into a struggle with the constituencies they would sooner or later be worsted, and denounced the attempt which was being made, after the abolition of the Church and the Christian tests, "to cling to a dogmatic test on the basis of abstract theism, which would not keep out, as they knew, Agnostics, Pantheists, or even Positivists, and could only exclude those who chose to reiterate their opinions in the House of Commons, even though the opinions not so reiterated were notorious to all the world." In spite of this reasoning, however, and of the commanding majority in the House supporting the general policy of the Liberal Government, the amendment proposed by Sir H. Giffard was carried by 275 votes against 230—nearly a hundred Liberal members having absented themselves from the division. On the following day Mr Bradlaugh claimed and obtained permission to be heard at the bar, and in a powerful speech he contended that, as he had been legally elected by his constituents, and as no legal disqualification had even been suggested against him, he should be allowed to discharge the Parliamentary duties to which he had been called. But his argument had no effect on the House, and as he defied the Speaker's directions to withdraw, he was ordered into custody on the motion of the late Sir Stafford Northcote, by 274 votes against 7. His imprisonment in the Tower was of short duration, for on the following day Sir Stafford, unwilling to let him be made a political martyr, moved for his discharge. But the controversy regarding him was a prolonged and bitter one. Mr Gladstone endeavoured to end it, and at the same time rescue the House from the blunder it had made by its excess of jurisdiction, by introducing an Affirmation Bill, but this legislative project was defeated by 3 votes. Thrice during the struggle Mr Bradlaugh was re-elected by his Northampton constituents; and after the general election of 1885, the House, yielding as Mr Gladstone had predicted it would be compelled to yield, permitted Mr Bradlaugh to take the oath without challenge.

And yesterday it offered complete reparation. The vote of January 22nd, 1880, given in excess of the rights of the House of Commons, was the outcome partly of personal prejudice against Mr Bradlaugh, and partly of a desire to embarrass and discredit the Liberal Government by emphasising the political association of the Liberal party with the anti-religious and anti-Monarchical agitator. In explanation of the first of these causes, and in mitigation of the conduct of the Liberal members who left their party in a minority by abstaining from voting, it can be said with truth that Mr Bradlaugh had needlessly and even defiantly given offence. Probably few of the Liberal abstentients, while concurring to some extent with Alderman Fowler's statement "that if a man did not believe in God and a future state he was not likely to be a man of high moral character," accepted his argument that a man "not likely to be of high moral character" should not be allowed to sit for a constituency which had legally chosen him as its representative. But they had been led to believe by his previous conduct that Mr Bradlaugh meant to use the House of Commons as an arena for the discussion and propagation of his anti-religious as well as his Republican views, and they were unwilling to let him have this opportunity. As for the party motive which inspired the conduct of the Tories little or no excuse can be offered. It was known that within the ranks of the Tory Opposition were men who were in conduct and faith even more anti-Christian than Mr Bradlaugh, although they made no open profession of their atheism in Parliament, and that their challenge of Mr Bradlaugh as an unworthy person and as an unbeliever was due to a desire to discredit the Liberal party as the friend of "publicans and sinners." And unquestionably these tactics brought them for the time being a distinct party advantage. They placed Mr Gladstone and Ministerialists in a minority at the beginning of their administrative career. They weakened the bonds of party discipline among the Liberals a few weeks after a general election which had placed them in power with an overwhelming majority; and they subjected Liberal chiefs like Mr Gladstone and Mr Bright to something like a personal humiliation. They disturbed, too, the party attachment of many good men who value religious faith more than political partisanship. But the loss or disadvantage which may thus have been sustained, the Liberal party have outlived. The Tories, too, and the Liberal abstentients of that time have in large measure outgrown the personal prejudice they entertained against Mr Bradlaugh in 1880. They have found that he has not abused his Parliamentary position by thrusting his anti-religious views upon the notice of the House. On the contrary, they have discovered him to be one of the fairest and most honourable as well as one of the ablest of Parliamentary debaters; and, while faithful to his advanced political opinions, he has shown himself singularly independent and straightforward in his Parliamentary conduct. No single member of the House has during the past five years advanced so rapidly in general favour and respect; and yesterday while he was lying on a sick bed he was cheered by the grateful tidings that the House of Commons had with a unanimous voice directed that the resolution of January 22nd, 1880, which we have described, should be expunged from the official journals. In our Parliamentary annals it will be difficult to find the record of a greater personal triumph than that which has been achieved by the junior member for Northampton. Once again, too, the truly Liberal principle which recognises the political supremacy of the constituencies has been vindicated. And once again Christians have been taught that it is not permitted them to hate their enemies, or to do evil that good may come.

WE publish to-day details of a disastrous explosion in the Mammoth Shaft of the Brick and Coke Company's mines near Mount Pleasant, in Pennsylvania. Fears are entertained that nearly 200 men have lost their lives.

THE news from the Indian reservations tells of a steady progress in the work of pacification and disarmament. General Miles has left Pine Ridge for Chicago, taking with him forty Indians, who will go to Washington, where they will be under the care of the War Department. The General has also selected four chiefs of friendlies and six leaders of hostile tribes to go to Washington for the purpose of obtaining personal assurances of the desire of the Government to deal justly and generously with their red-skinned subjects so long as they are peaceful and loyal.

ALTHOUGH Mr Gladstone took a prominent part in yesterday's proceedings of the House of Commons, and although it is known he has arranged to establish himself at Dollis Hill, the Willesden mansion of the Earl of Aberdeen, for the Parliamentary session, a Tory paper has revived the rumour that he intends to retire at once from public life. Of course there is no foundation for this report. Mr Gladstone means to fight out the battle of Home Rule, and he looks forward to the coming general election in the hope of obtaining from it a majority so large as to make him and the Liberal party really masters of the political situation, whatever Mr Parnell and his "hillside men" may do or dare.

THE Home Secretary and Mr Chamberlain figured last night as *Arcades Ambo* in the Town Hall of Birmingham. Both of them associates of the Irish party in former times, but both now delighting in the "society of gentlemen," they danced the political Tullochgorum before the Whigs and Tories of the capital of the Midlands. Apparently the performance was successful. The Whigs and Tories assembled within the historic building "a' agreed," Mr Matthews and Mr Chamberlain being equally cheered. Yet, notwithstanding the success of their "union" policy Mr Chamberlain is still unhappy. He persists in believing that Home Rule is dead—as dead as Queen Anne—but then he perceives that "something else must take its place;" and for mutual safety and encouragement in the face of this dreaded and mysterious something else Mr Matthews and he embrace each other on the public platform.

THE discussion yesterday in the Wesleyan Educational Committee at London encourages the hope that in the forthcoming struggle over National Education in connection with the Government proposals for the abolition of fees the Wesleyan community will give valued help to the national as opposed to the denominational system. Since the settlement effected under Mr Forster's Bill the Wesleyans have striven to maintain their denominational schools, believing that through their agency they would be strengthened in their endeavours to resist the domination of the Church of England, more especially in the rural parishes, while ensuring the religious education of their own children. The experience of the past twenty years has convinced many good Wesleyans that this policy is a mistake—that their support of the denominational system is a buttress to the Church of England and to Episcopalian sectarianism, and that religious education worthy of the name is not to be obtained in association with a secular education more or less controlled by Government inspection and grants. Yesterday's discussion shows that when the Ministerialist proposals for "assisting" or "freeing" elementary education are submitted a large section of the Wesleyan Church will declare that the time for a revision of their educational arrangements has come;—that they must no longer be the allies of the Church of England in maintaining a State-aided denominational system;—that they will heartily and trustfully accept the National or School Board system; and that, while objecting to all public or Government grants for denominational schools, they will seek to provide for the religious education of their children and young people independently alike of Government aid and control, and entirely through the voluntary exertions and liberality of their own denomination. The policy of the Ministry with reference to "free" education promises to give rise to a great political struggle, in which we hope the State-aided denominational schools will be entirely set aside in the interests of a free and comprehensive National system.

SIR JOHN BURNS, in his circular to the shareholders of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company advising them to resist amalgamation, takes the same view of the effects of the railway war on the North British system as has lately almost daily been presented in the columns of the *Gazette*. "Look," he writes, "at the present position of the North British Company, and judge for yourselves whether you can safely reckon on this 4 per cent. dividend being forthcoming. It is the Company which has been most severely attacked, and most seriously affected by the present strike of railway servants, and, while our own Company has long since resumed working in its normal condition, the North British is still struggling with difficulties. The effects of this strike on the North British Company will not be merely superficial—they must be lasting. Whether the strikers have to yield or not, there will almost necessarily be involved a very serious permanent increase on the annual expenditure for wages; and what with constantly increasing capital expenditure, diminished revenues, and falling off of traffic, it is difficult to see how our 4 per cent. dividend is to be provided for." And he enforces his warning by the citation of an example which tells heavily against the North British Company when they seek to seduce smaller concerns into amalgamation under promise of preferential dividends. "Many of you," he continues, "will remember the fate of the Edinburgh and Glasgow ordinary shareholders, who, in 1865, sold their well-consolidated and profitable undertaking to the North British Company on the footing that they were to have a minimum preferred dividend of 4½ per cent., and also a participating right, along with North British ordinary stock, in all dividends, after payment of 5 per cent. to the latter. During the nine years following the amalgamation they had to rest content sometimes with a partial dividend, but more frequently with none, the result being that over these nine years they received in all only £14 2s per cent. of dividends (an average of only £1 11s 4d per annum) in place of £38 5s per cent. If a time of depression were to set in, I greatly fear that the North British Company would be among the first to suffer; and our experience, if we were to trust to this amalgamation scheme, would be very similar to that of the Edinburgh and Glasgow shareholders." This circular from Sir John Burns will, we do not doubt, give the *coup de grace* to the latest of the North British Company's ambitious annexation projects.

TOOTHACHE.—Bunter's Nervine cures Toothache instantly by painless constriction of the nerve, prevents decay, and saves extraction. Neuralgic headaches and all nerve pains removed. Sleepless nights prevented by using Bunter's Nervine. Sold by all Chemists, 1s 1½d.—ADVT.

The Editor of the *Medical Annual* for 1890 points out that potash is largely used to add to the solubility of many of the Cocoas at present sold, but that, in marked contrast, MESSRS CADBURY supply an absolutely pure Cocoa of the highest quality; and that the name CADBURY on any packet of Cocoa or Chocolate is a guarantee of purity.—ADVT.

WHEN STARCHING your linen will be glossier and more lustrous, and you will find your iron will not stick, if you put a small piece of "SUNLIGHT SOAP" in the starch.—ADVT.

KAY'S TIC PILLS, specific in Neuralgia, Faceache, 9½d and 13½d; postage, 1d. All Chemists.—ADVT.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, agreeably aperient, 9½d, 13½d, 2s 9d. Of all Chemists.—ADVT.

LONDON NOTES.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND EXTRACTS, &C.]
LONDON, Wednesday.

The *Times* this morning referring to the removal of the resolution directed against Mr Bradlaugh in 1880, says:—Now, when Mr Bradlaugh has become better known to his colleagues, when he has long since smoothed down his aggressive asperities, and won respect by his independence and his dignified behaviour, and when public sympathy has been stirred by reports of the critical condition of his health, it was hardly possible for generous opponents to offer an obstinate resistance to Mr Hunter's motion.

With reference to the proposal for Parliamentary interference with the railways to prevent overtime and an unduly prolonged working day, Mr F. A. Channing, M.P., writes:—"In view of the serious and urgent state of affairs on more than one important railway system, the delay of a long desultory enquiry by a Select Committee, with an open instruction such as suggested, and the certainty of legislation being thrown back another year, seemed to me wholly unjustifiable."

Mr Balfour's visit to London will be only a flying one. He will probably go back on Saturday in order to resume his work in connection with the Relief Fund, in the administration of which he is taking the closest personal interest. He will speak on Mr Shaw-Lefevre's motion on Friday night.

Lady Burton, the widow of Sir Richard Burton, has been granted a pension of £150 from the Civil List.

The members of the Royal Commission on Mining Royalties will hold their first sitting after the holidays on Wednesday and Thursday in next week.

In connection with the subject of the next general election it is stated that there are already 150 Unionist candidates in the field, who, with one or two exceptions (transfers), are not now in Parliament. The majority of these candidates are attacking Opposition seats.

The late Duke of Somerset has left a very satisfactory will. He inherited a considerable fortune from his maternal grandfather, the Duke of Hamilton, whose picture as a boy of fourteen, by Gainsborough, is a chief ornament of the Winter Exhibition. The late Duke was a man of most economical habits, and it appears to have been his object—never lost sight of—to restore the fortunes of the dukedom, which had been impoverished by the action of his eldest brother. The result of this care has been that the new Duke finds himself very comfortably off, and provision is made for all his children.

Mr Healy has roundly declared in private communication with his colleagues that he will have nothing more to do with what he calls "the tomfoolery at Boulogne." From the first he has recognised Mr Parnell's hand in the business, and has declined to be a party to playing his game. Less resolute spirits have desired to temporise, fearing the malign influence upon the Home Rule cause supposing Mr O'Brien carries out his avowed intention, if the rest will not help him to build a golden bridge for Mr Parnell's return, of issuing a manifesto to the Irish people, throwing all the responsibility on Mr M'Carthy and his friends, Mr O'Brien himself retiring in despair to the prison whose door Mr Balfour still holds open for him.

Crewe Hall, where Mr and Mrs Gladstone stayed on their way to London, is a house of much archæological interest. It was nearly burned down some years ago, but has been restored with great taste and skill. The development of the London and North-Western Railway has made the surrounding property extremely valuable. Lord Crewe is old and childless, and the last of his line. Lord Houghton is his nephew, and, it may be presumed, his heir, but unfortunately the uncle does not share his nephew's Liberal opinions. His friendship with Mr Gladstone is a personal rather that a political one, and is cemented by a common interest in ecclesiastical matters. Lord Crewe is great in horticulture, and his button-hole is always decorated with some vegetable curiosity, before which even Mr Chamberlain's orchid pales.

In the course of his tour in the distressed districts of Donegal, Mr Balfour had need, when at a village called Carrick (not to be identified with either Carrick-on-Shannon or Carrick-on-Suir), to send a telegram to Dublin Castle, but was informed at the hotel at which he was staying that the nearest office was at Killybegs, some eleven miles distant. He at once wrote to the Postmaster-General, expressing his strong opinion that the wire ought to be brought to Carrick, but, in reply, he was informed that the requisite telegraph poles were at Londonderry, where they would have to wait for the direct steamer, which would involve the work not being completed for two months. This did not at all satisfy Mr Balfour, who rejoined that the poles ought to be sent by rail to Donegal, and the work done within a month. And the net result of his interposition was that the poles were up and the wire in order within three weeks.

It is to be hoped that the results of the coming census will be compiled more promptly and with greater regard to the convenience of statisticians than was the case ten years ago. Not only was the issue of the census reports tardy, but much information of a valuable kind which had been included in 1871 was omitted on economical grounds. There were no maps, no particulars as to what villages and hamlets were included in each parish, and, worst of all, no index. In 1881, however, the work was conducted under considerable difficulties. The buildings devoted to the purpose were curiously inconvenient, and a large proportion of the clerks who were appointed by the Treasury without any qualifying test were stated by an official witness before the Census Committee to be persons who had been unsuccessful in business, and who "turned out to be absolutely unfit for any work at all, certainly for any work that requires either honesty or intelligence."

There is rejoicing among the friends of temperance in the fact that they now number an English Duchess among their ranks. The new Duchess of Bedford, hitherto the Marchioness of Tavistock, is, like her sister, Lady Henry Somerset, a strict teetotaller. Other lady members of the English nobility who have enlisted in the cause of temperance are the Countess of Carlisle and the Countess of Ellesmere. Lady Carlisle is, moreover, well known for her active interest in the Women's Rights movement, and in all matters relating to the progress of women. She is ever ready to aid genuinely useful movements with her purse as well as her time. The Countess has also many original plans for helping the poor on her estate to help themselves. One of these is a system for lending out cows to the people on the estate at a small charge, which is, of course, much more than covered by the value of the milk used for the family or sold. The Duchess of Northumberland issues tickets permitting the poor to gather sticks once a week in the grounds of Alnwick Castle. This supplements the Duke's annual Christmas gift of £200, which provides half a ton of coal each to some five or six hundred poor families.

The extreme labour party in the London County Council met with a rebuff yesterday afternoon on the subject of the wages to be paid to drivers in the employment of the Council. These wages had been fixed at 25s per week, but the friends of the men demand for them 28s as a minimum, to be gradually increased to 30s after five years' service. They thought they had secured this some weeks ago, when a resolution was carried referring the report back to the Committee. Yesterday, however, the Committee, having reconsidered the report as instructed, brought it up again practically unaltered. There was naturally much indignation, but the Committee held a strong position. The men in question have lighter work and shorter hours than almost any other employees of the Council, and no responsibility beyond driving a horse about London. The inspectors have only 30s, and scores of servants of the Council doing harder work during longer hours receive only 24s to 26s. The matter was warmly debated for some time, but the Council finally supported the committee by 46 to 25. The defeated party demanded a division, which, however, only resulted in slightly increasing the majority against them.

To make the white pieces whiter, Coloured Pieces brighter, and Flannels softer than they can be made by washing the old way, and to leave every article as clean and sweet and as pure as if never worn, use "SUNLIGHT SOAP."—ADVT.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Heartburn, Indigestion, Constipation.—ADVT.

All who appreciate a really good cup of Cocoa should try Messrs Fry and Son's Pure Concentrated Soluble Cocoa. Sir Chas. Cameron, M.D., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, says:—"I have never tasted Cocoa I like so well. . . . There are few who would not like this preparation." Ask for FRY'S Pure Concentrated Cocoa.—ADVT.

Balls, Parties, &c., supplied with superior Cutlery, Spoons, &c., on Hire. Wm. Scorer, Ironmonger, 91, Newport-road, Middlesbrough, and 94, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

KAY'S COMPOUND, for Coughs and Colds Asthma and Bronchitis are immediately relieved.—ADVT.

ALLEGED LIBELLOUS DRA
CRITICISM.

In the Edinburgh Court of Sess judgment was given in the act Madame Georgina Burns against *Leader* for £1,000 damages for criticism of her acting. Decree wa defendant.

ENGLISH PATIENTS AND THE
KOCH CURE.

At a meeting of the Kidderm yesterday the chairman stated that one woman had been subject in the treatment of Dr. Koch's lymph geon. The parties were and had gained in weight. The painful case of lupus, and appeared much better.

RIOT AT A MURDER TRIA

The hearing of the case of M with killing his wife and with whom he suspected intrigue, concluded at Bone Monday. A address of the counsel for the squabble between the friend sympathisers with the child were hurt, and two jury found the charge was acquitted.

LIQUIDATION OF A
STAFFORDSHIRE

Yesterday the Railway Rolling Wolverhampton, once one of the concerns in South Staffordshire into voluntary liquidation, and to the British Waggon Company £110,244. The Company was found the days of the great iron Thorneycroft and Co., and other Staffordshire iron trade. In the boom years of 1871 and 1872 12 per cent.

THE DEATH RATE

The Registrar-General rate of mortality during twenty-eight great towns averaged 25·1 per 1,000 of The rate in Birkenhead Blackburn 25, Bolton 30, Bristol 25, Cardiff 21, Derby Huddersfield 25, Hull 13, Liverpool 25, London 25, castle-on-Tyne 29, Nor Oldham 28, Plymouth 21 38, Salford 21, Sheffield Wolverhampton 31. 19, Glasgow 31, and Dublin 38

EXCITING CHASE AFTER A
PRISONER

Yesterday afternoon witnessed at Nantwich Sumner, who had been seven days for being the streets by an officer suddenly darted from street which leads to stable followed in hot pursuit with his man when he the plunged. The fug might for the opposite bank was turned by another in the chase, and he again time he landed without pursuers soon lost sight of him

STARLINGS ATTACKED AND
BY ROOKS.

A singular instance of rooks is reported from recent severe weather served on a farm at West being hotly pursued by larger birds quickly spatched them, and feathers, devoured them sumably been driven to condition. On an inspection not a vestige of the star the feathers with which Similar occurrences are places.

MR PARNELL ON IRISH
INDUSTRIES

Mr Parnell paid a where he was attended a public meeting submitted for the completion After speaking with regard to fair way inside the bar, hope that the harbour be converted into a he said he did not political address. He organised body as the Union and the Arklow those bodies would be largely Perhaps they might shortly to and from that port with trusted, also, that there was of Ireland legislative independence any exertions for the amelioration of the people, or for the promotion and Irish prosperity, would

ACCIDENT AT THE LEEDS
WORKS

FOUR STOCKTON MEN BADLY

A shocking accident occurred at the Works at Hunslet yesterday four workmen were seriously so badly that there is a danger quences may ensue. The men Messrs Head, Wrightson, and Stockton-on-Tees, who are carrying to erect for the Leeds Steel Works Limited, at their works at Hunslet Stove," used for heating the ing furnaces. The stove, ture, is 70 feet high top. The method adopted was for the men to begin raising the scaffolding as they and then when they had completed rivet the plates as they gradually four men, under the superintendence man, had been working upon the or four weeks, and yesterday scaffolding to a level of about 55 ground. About two o'clock the platform upon which the ing suddenly collapsed, and precipitated to the ground. Joseph Hart and J. W. Webb, and the other two, John Davey son (23), were what is known The foreman, John Warburton, mises at the time, but fortunately The injured were removed with Infirmary, where they are tion.

MR CHAMBERLAIN AND MR
MATTHEWS ON THE POLITICAL

The Home Secretary and Mr Cham night addressed a crowded Union in the Birmingham Town Hall confidence in the Government was Matthews acknowledged it. unwonted spectacle of so large a sentative Conservatives and Liberal said they should adopt the prevail in domestic life waiving discordant tastes and each other opinions upon Mr Chamberlain said they now nellites in their negotiations with were playing with loaded dice, and ing the opportunity to run off The Unionist alliance was more necessary now than ever, because Rule was as dead as Queen Anne, something else in its place. Mr either give up Home Rule altogether demands of the Parnellites, and was no price which he would not pay votes, and that, in the end, he would that Mr Parnell had demanded pointed at his head. The Parnellite pendence and separation. The concede Mr Parnell's demand or they must refuse them, Parnell told them he would of office for another fifteen years very nice dilemma for the party been wandering five years in (laughter)—and which anxious for at least a sight of (Much laughter and cheers.) expressed much satisfaction recent election at Hartlepool, they must be rather shallow people. He doubted very much leaders really thought that there much congratulation on the result claimed the result as a personal self, but he (Mr Chamberlain) poll, like all bye-elections recently, upon side issues.

A CARD.—An Important nounced in the *Paris Figaro* of a weak and weary constitutions, kindred complaints. The missionary in Old Mexico. Bloomsbury Mansions, will send the prescription, free a self-addressed stamped envelope paper.—ADVT.

Darlington Fent Store Company's business enables them to supply below any other house in the North. Trimming, and Dress Silks at per yard upwards. This is guaranteed to see patterns.—ADVT.

MANY PEOPLE ARE DECEIVED into adulterated soaps because they do the Registered Trade Mark Wrapper and Tablet. pure.—ADVT.

HATS, UMBRELLAS, SHIRTS, For the best value and largest stock Wilson-street, Middlesbrough.—ADVT.

The inhabitants of Stockton and district save money by making an early inspection Cowley's select assortment of Watches and 151, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

Cowley's Presentation Clocks, Silver and Silver-plate, Cutlery Canteens, Newest designs. 151, High-street, Stockton

"SAPO-LINI," containing Linseed Jelly perfumed Emulsive Toilet Soap.

SECRETARY FOR MINES WANTED.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr [illegible] Morgan called attention to the [illegible] of creating a department for the control and supervision of mining industries, and the appointment of a secretary for mines, and moved a resolution thereon. He said that bearing in mind the enormous output of the mining industries—the mineral wealth of the country averaging 75 to 89 millions per annum — there was clearly ample ground for the creation of a new office, to be presided by a Minister of the Crown. This was no party question, but one which was intimately connected with the development of the mineral wealth of the country.—Mr B. Pickard, in seconding the motion, said that the Home Office was already obviously overburdened with work, and the Secretary of State would probably be thankful to be relieved of one important department by the appointment of a Secretary of Mines.—Mr Stuart Wortley said it was quite wrong to suppose that the Home Department was incompetent to deal with the question, and nothing had been said which convinced him that there was any necessity for the creation of such a department as that proposed.—Mr Conybeare expressed himself in favour of the creation of the new office, remarking that it was not only a question of safety to life, limb, and property, but a question involving the control of mining landlords, who made such harassing conditions that the proper development of the mining industry became impossible.—Mr Randell, Mr Warmington, and Mr Samuel Evans supported the motion, the latter saying that were there a Minister of Mines he was sure they would no longer have to deplore the absence of more inspectors of mines. (Hear, hear.)—Mr Burt found no fault whatever with the manner in which the present Home Secretary discharged his duties. He simply thought that mining was of so much importance that a separate Minister ought to be appointed to look after mining affairs. (Hear, hear.)—Colonel Blundell was opposed to the multiplication of Ministers, and urged that the House should await the result of investigation now going on respecting several subjects affecting the miners' interests.—Mr Abraham (Rhondda) urged the adoption of the motion with a view to the increased safety of miners. The miners' interests were important enough to demand the undivided attention of a Minister and department. (Hear, hear.)—Mr [illegible] Hutton pointed out that the experience of Australia showed the wisdom of appointing a special Minister of Mines, and he hoped the Government would consider the desirability of following Australia's example.—Mr W. H. Smith said the Government, whilst they would give the matter every consideration, did not think that at the present moment a case had been made out for the constitution of another Minister. He failed to see that material benefit would result from the appointment of a Minister. The Secretary of State had taken steps with a view to give more examination to the causes of accidents in mines, and he as First Lord of the Treasury assured him that he should have the fullest possible assistance in the investigations. (Hear, hear.) What more could a Minister of Mines do? If there were such a Minister appointed, there were other industries—the cotton and shipping industries, and the railways—for which undivided special attention would be demanded, and he deprecated such a multiplication of officials.—[illegible] thought that the arguments which led to the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture did not apply in the present case. The appointment of such a Minister in other countries had given great satisfaction, and it would without doubt give special satisfaction in this country, where there were nearly 4,000 coal and ironstone mines, turning out 180 million tons per annum, and employing between 600,000 and 700,000 persons working below ground.—Mr Labouchere, while admitting that Ministers could fairly be [illegible] in the market for less than [illegible] paid—laughter—yet held that in view of the great importance of the mining industry it would be well to have a Minister who would specially care for its interests, while the cost might be met by a suppression of one or two wasteful offices. (Opposition cheers.)—The motion, on a division, was lost by 118 votes to 88.—The House adjourned at half-past seven.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration in the manufactured iron and steel trade of the North of England was held yesterday afternoon at the Oddfellows' Hall, Middlesbrough. Mr W. Thackeray presided in the absence of Mr Wm. Whitwell, who, he explained, was unable to be present owing to rheumatism, contracted in [illegible] on his visit with the Iron and Steel Association, which confined him to his house.—Mr T. Williams occupied the vice-chair.—The Standing Committee's report, read by the co-secretary, Mr J. R. Winpenny, stated that there were at the present time ten works owned by eight firms represented at the Board, being one less than six months ago, owing to the closing of the Bowesfield Works in September. The number of operative subscribing members was 4,767, which was an increase of 495 upon July, but a decrease of 507 upon January last. The financial accounts for the twelve months showed a balance in hand on the 1st January, 1890, of £116 19s 7d; receipts during the year, £1,016 18s 9d; expenditure during the year, £937 18s 9d; balance in hand on December 31st, £195 19s 5d; leaving a balance of £1,133 18s 2d. The committee had held four meetings since the half-yearly meeting, in July, and had dealt with claims from the Stockton Malleable Works, the Thornaby Works, the Stockton Malleable Works, the Rise Carr Works, the Stockton Malleable Works (two other claims). The ascertainments of average net selling price of finished iron received since last report, and the effect of the same upon the wages under the sliding scale had been 48,270 tons for the two months ending August 31, and average selling price £5 19s 11d, involving a reduction of 5 per cent. For the next two months there were 46,202 tons at an average net selling price of £6 0s 9d, and for the last two months of the year 38,951 tons at £5 19s 9d, the latter two involving no change in the rate of wages. The fluctuations in steelworkers' wages under the scale had been an advance of 2½ per cent. from the beginning of October and a reduction of 7½ per cent. from the beginning of the present month. The Standing Committee in their last report indicated their opinion that the realised selling price had reached its highest point, at any rate for the present, and this opinion had been verified. Although realised prices were lower, the committee were glad to believe that there was full employment at the works associated with the Board; this, they thought, was shown by the number of operative subscribing members. The committee hoped that this state of things would continue, and that ere long some improvement in prices might set in, which would lead to increased wages for the operatives. — The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, thought it was, on the whole, of a satisfactory character. The number of men employed under the sliding scale was very little less than last year, and considerably more than at the last half-yearly meeting. The finances of the Board were also satisfactory, and they had had peace and quietness during the year. It appeared that prices had reached a high point, and realised prices were now a little lower, but there seemed to be a fair amount of work at all firms, and he hoped that would continue. They had to face a rather serious state of things at the present time. Shipping was being laid up in large quantities both on the Wear and the Tees, and unless some unforeseen circumstance occurred he feared that after half a year's time they might have a period of depression to face. There might be some sudden and unexpected occurrence, such as an alteration of the American tariff, which might favourably affect their trade, but otherwise he feared they must expect a period of struggle towards the end of the year. However, he hoped they would work together and pull together to tide over the time of depression as they had done in the past, and he hoped it would be found a much less serious time than they had tided over in the past successfully by means of this Board. Generally speaking the trade of the country was good, and they had obtained a much better time in the future, he hoped, than at one time some who were connected with the trade ventured to think. Some people thought that the trade was almost at its last gasp, but the last two or three years had shown a great vitality in the manufactured iron trade, as many had not ventured to think possible. They would face the fluctuations of trade with much greater confidence and hope, believing that they would be of much shorter duration than those which they had experienced in the past. He was glad to see that the shipowners were taking precautions in laying up their ships as soon as they ceased to become remunerative, instead of continuing to run them, as they did before, until after that point had been reached, thus aggravating the depression. The steps now being taken, he hoped, would have the effect of greatly shortening the period of depression. — The Vice-Chairman seconded the adoption of the report, and he endorsed the hopes and views of the Chairman as to the prospects of the future. The officials of the Board were re-elected as follows:—Mr David Dale, chairman; Mr Wm. Whitwell, president; Messrs Winpenny and Trow, co-secretaries; Mr Jeremiah Head and Mr R. H. Peacock, treasurers; Mr B. A. Abbott and Mr Thos. Williams, auditors, &c.—Mr Mills brought before the Board the action of some of the operatives at the Stockton Malleable Ironworks. He thought they must have acted in ignorance of the rules of the Board in having, without going to the employers first, used a threat to stop a portion of the works unless a roller who had been removed was reinstated. The effect of the menace was that he was intimidated into employing a man in whom he had no confidence.—Mr Trow said the action was, no doubt, contrary to the rules, but it had been done inadvertently. He suggested that the rules should be more widely circulated. Neither side had the right to threaten to stop works over such an issue.—At the request of Mr Trow, the Chairman gave an interesting *resumé* of his experiences with the Iron and Steel Institute in the visit to America, including many, to this district, new and improved labour-saving methods of dealing with iron, even in one case to the doing away with blast-furnaces, and substituting another process. He believed the time would come when, with such resources and mineral wealth as America possessed, they would become most serious competitors in the foreign markets, if they did not wipe [illegible]. That time would not be yet, but they already supplied all their own wants, and only required cheaper labour to compete with us in the foreign markets.—A vote of thanks was passed to the joint secretaries.

KEEP THE DOCTOR OFF.—Buy R. A. Watson's [illegible] Drawers, Vests, and Cardigan Jackets, [illegible] Stockton or South Bank.—ADVT.

MR BRADLAUGH'S ILLNESS.

Mr Bradlaugh's condition remains unchanged this morning. He was unconscious during the night.

ACCIDENT AT ELECTRICAL WORKS.

A man named Clarke whilst attending to the lamp of the Electric Light Works, Bath, received a current which caused him to fall a distance of fifteen feet. He lies in the infirmary suffering from concussion of the brain.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

The meeting of the Durham County Council held to-day was of an important nature. Mr Jno. Lloyd Wharton presided.

THE NORTON PARLIAMENTARY BOUNDARIES.

The CLERK (Mr Ralph Simey) read a letter from the Local Government Board stating that they were prepared to make an order for the extension of the Norton electoral division boundaries. The Clerk intimated that he had replied stating that as Parliament had already altered the boundaries of Stockton-on-Tees, the order was not now required. The Local Government Board in answer thought the order was really necessary.—The CHAIRMAN reminded the Council that as an Act of Parliament had already fixed the boundaries of Stockton-on-Tees a Local Government Board enquiry over it now would be an expensive luxury, and absolutely unnecessary. He suggested that a resolution should be passed by the Council informing the Local Government Board of that opinion, and that the obtaining of the order would be causing unnecessary expense. Such a resolution was agreed to.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF DARLINGTON AND WEST HARTLEPOOL.

A letter was submitted from the Local Government Board in reply to a representation from the County Council respecting the unsanitary condition of Darlington and West Hartlepool, and the interment of corpses without certificates as to the cause of death. The letter stated that the Board would not give an expression on the unsanitary condition of Darlington and West Hartlepool until after Dr. Barry had presented his report on the recent outbreak of enteric fever in the borough of Darlington. The Board enclosed an extract from the Registrar showing he had no power in diminishing the uncertified causes of death; they were the result of either non-medical attendance—and he could not compel people to resort to medical aid in illness—or of being attended by uncertified practitioners, which he was unable to prevent.

GRANTS FOR LOCAL PURPOSES.

The Finance Committee reported that the Local Government Board had given unconditional sanction to the apportioning of £500 from the proceeds of the sale of the old police station at Stockton-on-Tees to the cost of the new police station at Murton Colliery. The committee also recommended the Council to apply for power to borrow £2,500 towards the building of Penshaw Bridge; £1,000 towards the purchase of a house adjoining the Darlington Police Station, and the cost of alterations to it and to the Darlington Police Court; £1,150, the cost of a new cemetery and chapel at Sedgefield Asylum. The committee also recommended that the cost of rebuilding the old county bridges, amounting to £7,000, should be borne by the rates. Further recommendations included the payment of the following sums towards the repair of main roads:—Auckland District Highway Board, £350 17s 9d; Barnard Castle Highway Board, £779 11s 3d; Stockton and Hartlepool Highway Board, £144 17s 9d; Weardale Highway Board, £149 19s 4d; Tow Law Local Board, £129 19s 1d; treasurer Sedgefield Asylum, for extra cost of maintenance of patients at Whittingham Asylum for last year, £808 6s; for contract for building of new bridge at Aldin Grange, near Durham, £250.

THE DURHAM COUNTY ASYLUM DIFFICULTY.

In the report of the committee of the Durham County Asylum it was stated that the committee had considered a letter from the Lunacy Commissioners enquiring as to whether any decision had been come to by the County Council to supply the urgent need for further asylum accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county. The two Commissioners who recently visited Whittingham Asylum were informed that 141 pauper patients from the County of Durham then accommodated there were in order to remedy the overcrowding of the Durham County Asylum, but were shortly to be removed. It would thus be seen, continued the report, that the taking of immediate steps for providing ample accommodation for the county pauper patients was a matter of urgent necessity.—Councillor J. RICHARDSON, in moving the adoption of the report, suggested that the Council purchase the militia barracks at Durham. These buildings could be easily made into a place to accommodate their pauper lunatics.—Councillor PALMER (Gateshead) thought the old Gateshead Workhouse now in disuse would be a more suitable place.—Lord RAVENSWORTH reminded the Council that the Durham barracks were under the control of the War Office, and, therefore, were public property.—The CHAIRMAN remarked that if they could only come to some amicable arrangement with the Sunderland authorities it would be much better than buying the Militia Barracks.—Alderman RICHARDSON moved a resolution to purchase the Militia Barracks, but withdrew it at the suggestion of the Council, on the understanding that the Sunderland authorities would be asked to hold out the olive branch.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons yesterday the Speaker took the chair. Amongst the notices of motion were the following:—Mr Bartley: This day four weeks to call attention to the payment of income tax, and move a resolution. Sir John Lubbock: On this day four weeks to call attention to the Shop Hours Regulation Bill, and move a resolution. Mr Herbert Gardner: On an early day to call attention to the condition of the agricultural labouring classes, and move that such reforms in Local Government and the Corn and Land Laws should be introduced as would encourage the labouring classes to maintain their position in the country districts.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND STRIKES.

Mr Baumann (on behalf of another hon. member): On this day four weeks to move for the appointment by the Board of Trade of a Standing Committee, representative, as far as possible, of the interests of capital and labour, to enquire into all strikes, lock outs, and disputes of a public character between employers and employed: that such a Committee should assist in the arbitration of such disputes, both parties being agreeable, and that a sub-Committee should be appointed to assist in their settlement.

PERSONAL AGENCIES AT ELECTIONS.

Mr Byron Reed gave notice that he should to-day ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to personal agencies at elections.

NOT ANOTHER ALLOTMENTS BILL.

Mr Ritchie told Mr Cobb that the Government did not contemplate bringing in another Allotments Bill giving power to local authorities to take land compulsorily upon lease.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR THE HARTLEPOOLS.

Mr Furness took the oath and his seat for the Hartlepools division. He was brought to the table by Mr Arnold Morley, the senior Liberal Whip, and Mr Storey, amid loud Opposition cheers. Some amusement was created by the failure of the Clerk to find the roll of the House for the signature of the new member, and renewed outbursts of cheering marked his signature, his greeting by the Speaker, and his progress to his seat on the Opposition side of the House.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE COERCION ACT.

Mr John Morley gave notice that to-morrow he should ask for a day to discuss the administration of the Crimes Act in Ireland. Mr Smith said he hoped to be able to answer that question to-morrow.

THE BRADLAUGH RESOLUTION EXPUNGED.

Mr Hunter then moved on behalf of Mr Bradlaugh, "That the resolution of this House of the 22nd day of June, 1880, 'That having regard to the reports and proceedings of two Select Committees appointed by this House, Mr Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath or make the affirmation mentioned in the statute,' be expunged from the journals of this House as being subversive of the rights of the whole body of electors of this kingdom." The hon. gentleman said he was sure every part of the House would join in the regret and sympathy he felt at the cause of the absence of Mr Bradlaugh —(general cheers)—for though the hon. member was a hard hitter no one was more chivalrous in the treatment of his opponents. (Renewed cheers.) He begged the House to assent to this proposal without further delay.—Mr Donald Crawford seconded the motion, by simply raising his hat.—The Solicitor-General for England joined in the sympathy, and regretted the illness of Mr Bradlaugh, but he contended that there was no precedent for the adoption of such a motion. The Wilkes precedent was not applicable, nor could he see that the present motion would benefit the hon. member or assist the proceedings of the House in any way.—Mr Gladstone strongly supported the motion, and said he could not help suspecting that the Solicitor-General himself opposed the motion with mistrust and misgiving. The record of the House which it was now sought to expunge was the record of a grave excess of jurisdiction, which, having regard to future precedent, there was the strongest reason for removing. (Cheers.) He would, however, suggest, with a view to general acquiescence in the motion, that the last few words of the motion condemning the action of the House be omitted. (Cheers.) —Sir Stafford Northcote urged the adoption of the motion, omitting the last few words. (Cheers.)—Mr W. H. Smith said that while the Government stood by the original resolutions, they agreed that the necessity for keeping them on the records had passed, and he would assent to the amended motion. (Opposition cheers.) —Mr Norris and Mr De Lisle protested against the acceptance of the motion, the latter saying he saw a day not far distant when the same argument of excessive jurisdiction would be used as effectively and successfully in favour of wiping out from the journals of the House the record of the Parnell Commission. (Laughter.) Sir Walter Barttelot having supported the Government the motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice amid general cheers.

For Cruets, Teapots, Knives, Forks, Spoons, and Electro Plate, &c., Poole's, Middlesbrough, is the best shop.—ADVT.

The Editor of the *Medical Annual*, after a careful examination of CADBURY'S COCOA, pronounces it to be both a food and a beverage of the highest quality. —ADVT.

CLEVELAND MINERS AND THEIR WAGES.

ATTITUDE OF THE MEN.

The excitement in Cleveland increases as the time draws nearer for the miners' notices to terminate. Meetings of the various lodges are being held throughout the district, and so far as can be at present ascertained the men will not be averse to accepting a 5 per cent. reduction, but anything beyond that will be strenuously resisted. Whether the mineowners will be prepared to accept this is a matter which will probably be made known at a meeting to be held early next week, when the men's representatives will meet the mineowners.

THE SILKSWORTH STRUGGLE.

LORD LONDONDERRY AND THE MEN'S DEPUTATION.

A communication was recently sent to the Marquis of Londonderry, owner of Silksworth Colliery, asking if he would receive a deputation of the workmen, and thus give them an opportunity of laying before his lordship certain facts connected with the strike. Lord Londonderry's reply was received yesterday, and he consents to see representatives of the men, if they care to journey to his residence in the North of Ireland, where he is at present staying.

THE THREATENED EVICTIONS.

Mr Atherley-Jones asked the President of the Local Government Board whether his attention had been directed to the threatened eviction of several hundred miners with their families from their houses at Silksworth Colliery, near Sunderland, and whether, in view of the distress and danger to health likely to ensue from evictions at this season of the year, he would communicate with the local authorities for the district, with the object of securing proper temporary accommodation for the evicted families.—Mr Ritchie: I have no information except that derived from the newspapers. I earnestly hope the contingency referred to by the hon. gentleman may not arise. The duty of the Guardians is restricted to the relief of destitution.

THE THREATENED COUNTY STRIKE.

At a joint Board meeting recently held at Copt Hill, Mr W. Mould in the chair, it was decided to support the motion on the programme at the council meeting, with a view to laying down the whole of the collieries owned by the Marquis of Londonderry—viz., Seaham, Leitch, Adventure, and Nicholson's—until the Silksworth lock-out is settled. It is stated that the managers at some of the other collieries have offered inducements to the deputies with a view to get them to leave the Durham Miners' Association.

THE SCOTCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The Scotch railway strike developed several interesting phases yesterday. In the Court of Session at Edinburgh Mr Tait presented a petition praying for the removal of the arrestment of the funds of the Railway Servants' Society by the North British Company, contending, so far as regarded nearly £3,000 of the amount attached, that it really belonged to the men on strike, being made up of subscriptions sent in to relieve their necessities. At Strathaven yesterday morning a number of men wearing masks entered the locomotive shed and asked a workmen to put out the lights and quit the shed. He refused; but they ran two engines out of the building, one falling into the turntable pit and the other fouling the line. Passenger traffic was delayed for two hours.—Mr John Burns addressed a mass meeting of the men at Glasgow yesterday, and the reporters left the hall in a body, resenting the speaker's reflection on their reports. It is stated that the traffic on the Caledonian and North British systems is more satisfactory.

TO-DAY'S DETAILS.

To-day there is no prospect yet of a settlement of the railway strike in Edinburgh, although it is said that considerable numbers of the men are coming in at different parts of the North British system. The North British officials state that most of the men applying to be reinstated are being sent to Dunfermline, Perth, and other places, as their own situations have been filled up. The Caledonian system exhibits no change.

MR ASQUITH, M.P., ON THE STRUGGLE.

Speaking at Millwall, London, last evening, Mr Asquith, M.P., condemned the insensate caprice and folly of the directors of the North British Railway in prolonging the strike. The directors had said they were willing to go into the merits of the case; but there were no merits to be gone into. It was a case, if ever there were such a case in the history of industrial welfare, where there was on one side a body of men promulgating a claim which every impartial person admitted to be justified, not only for expediency, but for every principle of elementary justice; and on the other side a small body of employers who resisted that claim, not because it was not just, but because it was not put forward with what they considered to be the proper formalities.

THE HARTLEPOOLS VICTORY.

THE ALLEGED INTIMIDATION.

There was a meeting last night of the West Hartlepool School Board, and considerable public interest had been excited by a rumour that the alleged case of intimidation by one of the members of the Board, which was dealt with at a private meeting on the 16th inst., was again to come up, Mr Thos. Robinson, junior, the member referred to, having, it was alleged, expressed his intention to attend the meeting for the purpose of denying that he had apologised to the Board for what was termed his "indiscreet" canvassing on the premises of the Board. In anticipation of a scene, the representatives of the Press turned up in strong force, but Mr Robinson did not put in an appearance, and the minute of the private meeting relating to the matter received the confirmation of the Board amidst unbroken silence. The following is the minute referred to: —"That having heard Mr Robinson's explanation, and also the contrary statement of Mr Hines, this Board accepts Mr Robinson's apology for having indiscreetly canvassed on school premises."

WHAT THE UNIONISTS WANTED.

Over the signature of "Unionist," a writer in a Tory contemporary says:—"I was at Hartlepool two days, and addressed one meeting for Sir W. Gray. My first enquiry was, 'What educational efforts have you made during the last four years? Have you distributed political literature?' The reply was, 'No; we rely on the electors reading the papers.' 'What papers?' I asked, and to my astonishment I found that the two local papers were both Radical, and that no proper effort had been made to start a Unionist paper! Practical politicians know that five-sixths of the working men voters glean their politics from their weekly paper. True, some take an evening paper; but those workmen who take an evening paper do so generally for sporting purposes. I hold that the Liberal Unionists had no right to expect to win Hartlepool after four years of such gross negligence. I could mention one or two other constituencies which are pursuing the same suicidal and fatal course. Radical local papers at Hartlepool and elsewhere are being made to pay by Conservative and Liberal Unionist advertisements. They are practically subsidising papers which will stab them in the back for their folly. Any party leader who refuses to circulate Unionist literature in his district ought to be superseded at once before it is too late."

THE CHALLENGE.

Colonel Cameron has addressed the following letter to Mr C. Furness, M.P.:—"Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of yesterday I do not see why you should wish to shirk having the charges of intimidation heard before a properly constituted legal tribunal, which I am quite sure would be much more impartial than any arbitrators we would be likely to select, and which would sift any evidence tendered to it judicially. I again quote from your own paper, the *Echo*, which said: 'Mr Furness, at a meeting at the Gas Works at noon on Tuesday, laid particular stress on the attempts to intimidate the workmen at the shops in which Sir Wm. Gray is interested,' and as you have not repudiated that statement I assume it is correct, and again call upon you to substantiate the charges before the Court provided for that purpose by the laws of this country, and its decision is the only one by which I will abide. As the correspondence on this subject is getting somewhat tedious, I hope this letter will be final."

THE THREATENED PETITION.

There is very little reality in the threats which are being heard about a petition to unseat Mr Furness, M.P. Locally, the members of the Unionist party know well enough that there is practically no evidence to support their charges, which were originally made under the sting of defeat; and were it not for the fact that they are being egged on from Unionist headquarters in London the matter would have been allowed to drop before now. Sir Wm. Gray and many of his principal supporters have no desire to further embitter the relations between the two parties, and the meeting held this afternoon was called, it is understood, without Sir William's consent. The Tories in the Hartlepools have already had some experience in the matter of petitions; and, though it is a long time ago, they have probably not forgotten what occurred in 1868. On that occasion they were the respondents; the petitioners being the Liberal party, whose candidate, the late Mr Thos. Richardson, was defeated by three by the late Mr Ralph Ward Jackson. Smarting under their defeat, just as the Unionists are to-day, the Liberals twenty-three years ago lodged a petition against the return of Mr Jackson. It was proceeded with, but ultimately ended in a complete collapse. Judge Blackburne was appointed to hear the case, and, accompanied by a large number of eminent counsel who had been retained on each side, arrived in the ancient borough of Hartlepool in May, 1869, and took his seat in the Borough Hall. The proceedings had not lasted ten minutes before it was announced that the petitioners had no case, and thus the matter ended.

APPALLING COLLIERY DISASTER.

150 MINERS KILLED.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday in the Mammoth Shaft of the Frick Coke Company's mines, about ten miles from Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania. From 140 to 150 men were at work in the pit, which is a hundred feet deep, and has a number of galleries, when an awful explosion occurred, wrecking the mine, and bringing instantaneous death to the men who were in it at time, the majority of whom were Englishmen or Americans. The first estimate of the appalling calamity was that about 50 men were killed out of the 60 or 80 who were supposed to be in the pit at the time; but this is now proved to be, unfortunately, very far short of the actual state of the case, 60 bodies having been recovered already, whilst others are being brought to the surface as fast as the rescue party can get at them. The mines where the terrible explosion occurred are about halfway between Latrobe and Mount Pleasant. The machinery which works the fan is undamaged, and fresh air is being pumped into the pit, thus sustaining the living (if there are any), and allowing the rescuing parties to enter the workings and bring out the dead bodies. A fire followed the explosion, which occurred at nine o'clock in the morning, but the flames were soon extinguished. The relief parties are actively at work.

THE SCENE AT THE PIT MOUTH.

The Central News, in its description of the calamity, says:—News that a catastrophe had occurred spread with the usual terrible rapidity amongst the relatives and friends of the miners, and there was a hurried rush of fearful women to the pit's mouth. Nothing could be for some time ascertained with certainty, the interval being a period of awful suspense to the eager crowd on the bank. Then it became known that the disaster was due to an explosion of fire damp, and all knew that the loss of life would be great. A long time elapsed before any attempt could be made to explore the workings, owing to the wrecking of the engine house and gear, and to the assumption, subsequently proved to be well founded, that the atmosphere of the workings would be unfit to breathe. Numbers of men left their work in the neighbouring pits to hasten to the assistance of their comrades, or, if no more could be done, to bring to bank the dead bodies. Not long after the explosion a

FIRE BROKE OUT IN THE WORKINGS,

and dense volumes of smoke rolled from the pit's mouth. Fortunately the machinery for working the immense fans was undamaged, and these were immediately put into operation, and in a short time quenched the flames. By keeping the fans still in action the pit was soon cleared of the obnoxious gases sufficiently to enable the rescuing parties to descend. There was no lack of volunteers for this work, and the exploration of the workings began. The search was a difficult one, as the plant in the mine includes 509 ovens with their flues and many intricate galleries, several of which had been greatly damaged by the explosion.

SOME CORPSES WERE SOON FOUND,

and a cage was sent up with the dismal freight. Then others were discovered, and throughout the day no fewer than 60 were raised to the bank. A number of the victims had died by suffocation, after-damp having followed the explosion. Some of the victims were terribly mutilated by the force of the explosion, and the scenes at the pit mouth, as anxious wives and mothers scanned each unrecognisable face, were distressing in the extreme. Of those who escaped death from the explosion nearly all succumbed to the after damp.

NOT A SOUL IS LEFT

to tell the story of how the calamity occurred, for the few who were found alive are absolutely without consciousness, and their condition is such that recovery is hopeless. Even now the exact number of deaths is unknown, for no accurate record of the men in the pit at the moment of the disaster has been obtainable. The victims, however, number, it is certain, considerably more than 100, the estimates varying from 110 to 190. Fully sixty of the hapless miners leave widows and families, who will in most cases be destitute. The first explosion is supposed to have been caused by a miner exposing the naked flame of his lamp.

THROWING A CHILD ON THE FIRE.

At Wandsworth Police Court yesterday the charge of causing the death of her male child, and further with concealing the birth of the same, was preferred against Louisa Dudman, a servant, of Putney. The accused was too unwell to leave the Infirmary. It was stated that she was confined on the 18th inst., and threw the child in the fire, and afterwards sent the body to a neighbour wrapped in a parcel.—The case was adjourned.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the body of the infant of a domestic servant named Louisa Dudman was concluded at Putney last evening.—The medical evidence showed that the left arm, left leg, and right foot were detached from the body by burning, and the skull was fractured; but the precise cause of death could not be stated. — Louisa Dudman, the mother, after being cautioned, deposed that the child was born alive on her bed. When she moved it fell on to the floor, where she let it remain for ten minutes; and when she picked it up it was dead. She put it on the fire and knocked it down with a shovel to make it burn better. Finding it did not burn up she took it off, wrapped it in a parcel, and put it in her box. By the Coroner: When the child fell off the bed she believed it fell on the back of its head. It was a heavy fall, and the baby cried out. Three days afterwards Mrs Dyer, a neighbour of her mistress, came in and told her (Dudman) that she would assist her to dispose of the remains. She (Dudman) denied having had a child, and she put the remains in her box to hide her disgrace. Mrs Marie Dyer, a neighbour of Mrs Ball, the prisoner's mistress, deposed that Mrs Ball told her the morning after Dudman's confinement that something strange had happened. She saw Dudman, who denied having had a child. Witness denied that she offered that the remains should be brought in a parcel to her house to be buried. Dudman's sister brought a parcel next day, but said it contained things for the wash. —The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure," believing Dudman was unable to render assistance to the child when it fell.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE TEES.

A PILOT AT FAULT.

Robert Barnicle, pilot, of Redcar, was charged at the Middlesbrough Police Court this morning before the Stipendiary (Mr C. J. Coleman) that, contrary to bye-law 43 of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners, he suffered the steamer West Stanley, of which he was in charge, to go at more than the statute speed of six statute miles an hour between the graving Dock, and Bamlett's Bight, on the 25th December. —Mr Wm. Carrigill, the Assistant Harbour Master, laid the charge.—Mr Barnley, who appeared for the prosecution, after showing the bye-law, said the practice against what the bye-law was framed was one fraught with considerable danger to the river, and on Christmas Day the swell caused by the steamer in going down the river at a considerably greater speed than six miles an hour had caused actual damage to other vessels. The Assistant Harbour Master was at the dock head when the vessel passed, and his attention being called to her rate of speed, he called out to her, whereupon she was slowed down. The defendant did not, as was his duty as pilot, report the damage done within twenty-four hours of the occurrence, nor did he do so until the 27th inst., after the summons was served. Her swell had broken the steamer Greenwood adrift.—Mr Carrigan said that in his opinion the steamer was doing fully seven knots over the ground—about eight statute miles per hour. When he hailed her the captain, who was on the bridge, telegraphed for the engines to stop for a short time. Many other vessels passed out that morning without doing any damage. — Several witnesses gave similar evidence, one putting the vessel's speed at above six knots.—The defendant said he had the engines started at slow, and as she did not go so slow as he thought fit he had her put at dead slow. The vessel's full speed was only eight and a-half knots. He had no guide but the telegraph, but in his judgment the vessel was not exceeding five knots. He said it did not matter how slowly a vessel went it might cause another to break from her moorings. —His Worship thought the case proved, and he fined defendant £4, including costs, recoverable by distress.

The dirtiest clothing can be washed in luke warm water with very little rubbing, and Clothes Bedding, and Linen cleansed without either Scalding or Boiling by using "SUNLIGHT SOAP," to be within the reach of all.—ADVT.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY REPAIRS.—All classes executed by proficient workmen. Satisfaction guaranteed at reasonable charges; no apprentices kept. E. Cowley, High-street, Stockton.—ADVT.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MANUFACTURED IRON TRADE.

NO ALTERATION IN WAGES.

The secretaries to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the manufactured iron and steel trade of the North of England (Messrs J. R. Winpenny and Edward Trow) yesterday afternoon issued the report of Mr Waterhouse for the two months ending December 31st, which shows that in accordance with the sliding scale arrangement the wages for the months of February and March, 1891, will be the same as prevailed during the preceding two months. Mr Waterhouse says that having collected from the firms and companies belonging to or associated for the purpose with the Board the returns of their sales of manufactured iron for the two months ending 31st December last, and having verified the same by an examination of their books, he certifies the average net selling price per ton to have been £5 19s 9d. The following is a return of the different classes of iron sold during the two months and the average net selling price of each:—Rails, 316 tons, £5 15s 10·03d; plates, 26,335 tons, £5 18s 10·87d; bars, 16,308 tons, £6 2s 8·24d; angles, 5,999 tons, £5 15s 7·68d. The following are the figures for the previous two months:—Rails, 708 tons, £5 14s 9·29d; plates, 23,527 tons, £5 19s 7·85; bars, 15,183 tons, £6 6s 8·24d; angles, 6,782 tons, £5 11s 11·89.

THE QUESTION OF FREE EDUCATION.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

The annual meeting of the National Education Association was held at the Outer Temple, London, yesterday, under the presidency of the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, who said the present year would probably see a severe educational struggle, possibly not inferior in magnitude to that of 1870. The committee appealed for funds to enable the Association to take its proper part in the forthcoming battle for free schools under public management.

WESLEYANS AND THE MOVEMENT.

The committee appointed by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference to consider the question of free education met yesterday morning at the Centenary Hall, London, under the presidency of the President of the Conference (Dr. Moulton). The Rev. John R. Hargreaves, of Bradford, submitted a scheme approving of the payment of fees, with just arrangements, but giving the managers of schools the right to accept or reject the payment of fees. Free education would close nearly all the Wesleyan schools.—Mr Percy Bunting moved in favour of a complete national and unsectarian system of schools, under public management. —The Rev. J. P. Waller handed in notices of motion maintaining that Nonconformist schools should not be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with those of the Church of England and Roman Catholics; that no measure will be satisfactory to Wesleyan Methodists which provides for the payment from the Consolidated Fund of a sum in lieu of school fees while it makes no provision for the due representation of the public on the committees of management; and that the whole country be divided into educational districts of a proper size and character, with provision made at the same time that an undenominational school should be brought within a reasonable distance of every family.—Mr James Lovett (Newcastle) said the country was ripe for a general remission of fees.— The Rev. Dr. Jenkins (London) and others spoke in favour of maintaining and extending their own Wesleyan schools if possible.—The proceedings were subsequently adjourned until to-day, when the resolutions were submitted to the meeting in their order and the discussion resumed.

NEWCASTLE DIOCESAN SOCIETY DISCUSS THE QUESTION.

The question of free education was discussed at a meeting of the Newcastle Diocesan Society yesterday, when the Bishop of Newcastle, referring to the question of free or assisted education, said there were parishes where there was only a Church of England school, and this placed Nonconformist inhabitants in a difficulty. For his part he would be quite willing that duly accredited representatives of any Nonconformist body should go to the schools in which there were five or six children belonging to their denomination, and teach them the beliefs which they held dear. To get over the religious difficulty he said he was in favour of offering facilities for Nonconformist representatives to attend Church schools and look after the religious welfare of their people.— Sunday's debate on "Why do working men not attend church?" was also referred to by Mr Spencer, who held that working men attended places of worship proportionately as much as any other class; and afterwards by the Bishop of Wakefield. The latter acknowledged that the Church in the past had been too academic in its teachings, but said that now more heartfelt sympathy was beginning to be felt by the pastor towards his flock.

Football.

The Sheffield United team gave a very fine exhibition of scientific football at Middlesbrough on Saturday, but they could not stay, and the Middlesbrough lads had considerably the best of matters in the second half, and fully deserved the victory they achieved.

Three highly-interesting matches under the auspices of the Northern League are down for decision on Saturday. The return between Middlesbrough and West End should draw a big crowd to the Tees-side club's ground, seeing that the game at Newcastle was drawn 1-1. Ironopolis play East End at Heaton, and it is almost certain that the 'Nops will not win as they did when the teams met on the Paradise Ground—viz., by 8 goals to nil. Stockton should have little difficulty in adding two more points and increasing their goal average against St. Augustine's.

The holders of the English Cup showed their true Cup form on the Parade Ground on Saturday, and the Washers were not at all comfortable on the muddy ground. It speaks well for their defence that no score was made in the second half. Although defeated, Ironopolis have the satisfaction of knowing that the defeat was at the instance of one of the finest teams in the country.

The Blackburn football players and their friends have since their visit to Middlesbrough entertained a much higher opinion of our exponents of the game than was previously the case, and even the newspapers have not been above picking up certain wrinkles in the way of producing football editions.

It is stated that St. Augustine's have lodged a protest against Bishop Auckland being awarded Saturday's Durham Cup tie. They claim that a disputed goal should have been allowed, and that one of the goals awarded to Auckland should not have been allowed. Under these circumstances they claim the tie. The protest will be heard at Durham to-night. Meanwhile it may be stated that Auckland intend to surprise the Saints at the meeting by raising the question of the eligibility of one of their team.

A Scotch football journal has the following anent the Ironopolis v. Rovers match:—"The Rovers left the station seemingly delighted with their performance in Middlesbrough, as they were singing a pantomime song—

Oh where did he get that hat,
Oh, where did he get that tile,
Where did he get the blessed thing,
It's just *his*, the 'Tailor's' style."

Does this refer to Richard's son, a sprightly grey-haired elderly youth, well known to footballers on Tees-side?

Yiend, the well-known Hartlepool Rover, was in the wars at Whalley Range on Saturday. He got a nasty cut across the eyebrow in the second half of the county match, and had to figure as a back player during the remainder of the game.

It is stated that the county Rugby match between Durham and Northumberland will be replayed either at Durham or Sunderland on Shrove Tuesday.

F. R. Alderson, the Hartlepool Rovers crack three-quarters, is spoken of as almost certain to fill the centre three-quarter position for England against Ireland at Dublin on February 7th. He is a grand player and well worthy the honour.

Sunderland are making things warm for the League clubs at present, and it would not be surprising to see them in the first four instead of the last, where they have figured until recently. They seem to be invincible on their own ground, having only once suffered defeat on it this season, and that by Burnley.

The Middlesbrough Club continue to hold the palm so far as Northern clubs' goal averages are concerned. The club has scored 89 goals to 27 scored against them.

It is rumoured that a proposal will be made at the annual meeting of the League to knock out one or two of the clubs and restrict the number to ten or eleven, in order to get the matches over sooner in the season, and out of the way of cup ties, with which they interfere very much at present. Derby County is suggested as one of the clubs that shall be excluded, as they are likely to be the last but one in the League this season, and have been in the last four in the two previous seasons.

The Durham Cup competition, the initial stage of which was got through on Saturday, promises to be more open and interesting this season by reason of the Sunderland and Sunderland Albion clubs playing their reserve teams. Darlington and Auckland are spoken of as the finalists, but the Wearside clubs' reserve teams are not to be despised.

Stockton scored a splendid victory over the East End team on Saturday. After showing some capital form in the first half the Tynesiders seemed to go all to pieces in the second period, and eventually retired defeated by 5 goals to love. East End have now had the most goals scored against them in the Northern League fixtures of any club in the combination—viz., 31.

The Durham Cup competition does not give much promise of being very profitable to the Darlington Club. Last Saturday's gate would barely pay expenses, and the second round will interfere with their League fixture on Saturday week, robbing them of a good gate. Had the Bishop Middleham v. Spennymoor match been decided, permission had been given to arrange for the second round being played next Saturday, but the drawn game between these two teams has frustrated that expedient.

Advices from Sunderland state that George Toone, the Notts goal-keeper, who got his leg broken on Saturday, is doing well, and is in good spirits. It is a singular coincidence that Toone's brother has been in the Nottingham General Infirmary for nine weeks owing to internal injuries received at football.

Bolton Wanderers have lodged a protest against the English Cup tie played on Saturday last being awarded to Accrington on the ground that Mr Cooper, one of the umpires, is a past member of the Accrington Club; that umpires were not appointed by the Football Association according to rule; and that the studs worn by the Accrington players were not such as the rule provides.

The following matches in the third round of the Durham Junior Cup will be played on Saturday:—

Hamsteels v. Holy Trinity Church Institute.
Belmont Church Institute v. Henderson's Creelers.
Sherburn House v. Langley Moor Colts.
West Hartlepool West End v. Mount Pleasant.

CHLORO-LINSEED Cough Lozenges, post free, 7d. Of Chemists.—ADVT.

NE PLUS ULTRA.—A Perfect Beverage— Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa. Described by the "Lancet" as "Pure, free from added starch and sugar," and by the "Medical Times" as "eminently suitable for invalids." In tins only, of all Grocers.—ADVT.

This Day's Commercial News.

Bank rate (discount)	3½ p.c.
Market rate of disct., 60 days' drafts	1⅞ p.c.
Do. do. 3 months	1 15/16 p.c.
Do. do. 4 months	1¾ p.c.
Do. do. 6 months	2 1/16 p.c.
Loans to bill-brokers, day to day	¾ to 1 p.c.
Last rate for fortnight, loans to stockbrokers	2½ p.c.
Deposit allowance (banks)	2 p.c.
Do. do. (discount houses)	1¼ to 1½ p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

11.20 a.m.

Money in slight demand at 1 per cent.; discount rates three months' bills 1⅞; being settling day money is somewhat more lendable. Consols lower, money and account 1/16 down. Rupee paper better, 4's and 4½'s ⅛ up. Home railways irregular, American firm, Mexican steady, Grand Trunks very firm on traffic receipts. Foreign bonds irregular. Mines quiet. Nitrates steady. The principal changes since closing last night are:— Home railways: Midland and North-Eastern ½ up; Hull and Barnsley and Sheffield Def. ½, Great Western ½ down. American railways: Illinois 1, Union Pacific ⅞, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific Pref. ⅜, Atlantic Firsts, Lake Shore, and New York Central ½, Denver, Kansas and Texas, Ontario, Norfolk Pref., Pennsylvania, and Wabash Pref. ¼, Erie and Reading ⅛ up. Grand Trunks: Second Pref. ⅞, First Pref. ⅝, Third Pref. and Guaranteed ½, Ordinary 3/16 up. Mexican railways; Ordinary ½ up. Foreign bonds: Egyptian Domain, Daira, Russian 4's ¼, Hungarian Scrip ⅛, Spanish 1/16 up. Cedulas I and Egyptian Pref. ¼, Portuguese ⅛, Unified 1/16 down. Mines: Tinto ⅛, Geldenhuis 1/16 up.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Midland	£2,125 increase.
North Staffordshire	£500 decrease.

NORTH-EASTERN RECEIPTS.

Return of traffic for week ending January 24th, 1891:—

	1891.	1890.	Inc.	Dec.
Passengers, &c.	£30,029	£28,817	£1,212	—
Merchandise and cattle	41,921	44,259	—	£2,338
Minerals	52,739	52,421	318	—
Dock dues, &c.	1,164	1,557	—	393
Receipts for the week	125,853	127,054	—	1,201
Total to date	453,716	470,590	—	11,374

GLASGOW PIG IRON.

Firm. Moderate business done at 47 2½ to 47 1 cash, 47/4½ one month; closing buyers 47 3½ cash, 47 5½ one month; sellers ½d more. Middlesbrough closing buyers 42/3 cash, 42/5½ one month; sellers 42 4½ cash, 42/6½ one month. Hematite closing buyers 52/10½ cash, 53/1 one month; sellers 53/- cash, 53/3 one month.

NEWCASTLE FREIGHT.

Freight market steadier to-day, with more business. Homeward freights from Black Sea firmer. Charters include steamers:—Tyne to Hamburg, 5/3; Malmo, 5/-; Calais, 5/9; Civita Vecchia, 8/-; Valencia, 7/9; Caen, 6/3; Genoa, 7/6; Dieppe from Amble, 5/9; London, 4/-. Coal firmer at 11/6 for best Northumbrian steam. Chemicals in better demand, especially caustic soda. Copper advancing. Lead quiet. Cleveland now rather firmer.

MIDDLESBROUGH IMPORTS & EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

Mayland, Lynn, 500 qrs. wheat.
Ulrica, Newcastle, 480 tons purple ore.
Hathersage, Poti, 2,030 tons manganese ore.
Hallgeida, Mobile, 2,014 pieces timber.

EXPORTS.—JANUARY 27.

Albert, Tyne, 360 tons salt.
Bull, Grangemouth, 650 tons pig iron.
Glasgow, Grangemouth, 530 tons pig iron.
Camelia, Algoa Bay, 1,599 tons manufactured iron.
Antiquary, Terneuzen, 800 tons pig iron.
Burlington, St. Nazaire, 800 tons pig iron, 100 tons coke.

MIDDLESBROUGH IRON SHIPMENTS.

Date.	Pig Iron.	M'f'd I. & S.	Total Tons.	Date.	Pig Iron.	M'f'd I. & S.	Total Tons.
Jan. 2	600	1,636	2,376	Jan. 16	1,240	—	1,240
„ 3	270	330	630	„ 17	3,250	680	3,930
„ 5	1,835	—	1,835	„ 19	3,125	1,000	4,125
„ 6	1,400	120	1,520	„ 20	2,595	2,477	5,072
„ 7	150	—	150	„ 21	3,030	399	3,429
„ 8	2,500	—	2,500	„ 22	760	100	860
„ 9	300	2,565	2,865	„ 23	1,070	260	1,330
„ 10	2,330	630	2,960	„ 24	1,410	—	1,410
„ 12				„ 26	4,585	909	5,494
„ 13	2,088	365	2,453	„ 27	2,850	1,579	4,429
„ 14	1,215	3,659	4,874				
„ 15	390	—	390				

LONDON PRODUCE.

Sugar: Pieces slow; dried goods and crystals quiet; Tate's first crystals, 18/9, small 18/-; French goods quiet; beet easier, January 12/8¼ buyers 12/9 sellers. Coffee: Spot firm; futures slow, easier: Rio, March quoted, 75/3; Santos, March, 77/-; Havre, March, 99¼f. Linseed oil, 22/- to 22/4½. Rape, 27/3 to 27/6. Crude cotton, 16/- to 16/1½; refined, 18/6. Turpentine, 21/3. Petroleum, 5¼d to 5½d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Sugar quiet; No. 1 crystals, 18/9; No. 2, 17/6; No. 3, 17/3. Lard steady, 30/9. Bacon quiet; halves, 28/-. Petroleum steady; American, 5½d. Turpentine steady, 29/9. Resin firm, 4/6. Cottonseed firm, 19/6. Linseed strong, 23/6. Rape steady, 31/-. Tallow quiet; Norths, 25/6; Souths, 23/6 beef. Palm firm; Lagos, £24 15/-. Hemp quiet, 45/10 spot. Nitrate steady, 7/9 to 7/10½. Castor oil steady; Calcutta, 3⅛d to 3¼d.

This Day's Markets.

LONDON CORN.—Wheat quiet at Monday's prices. Flour inactive. Other articles slow sale. Arrivals (from Saturday inclusive):—English: Wheat, 340 qrs.; barley, 460 qrs.; oats, 100 qrs.; beans, 100 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 14,720 qrs.; barley, 53,920 qrs.; oats, 24,290 qrs.; maize, 32,270 qrs.; beans, 4,240 qrs.; peas, 510 qrs.; flour, 52,980 sacks.

STOCKTON CORN.—On the week a fairly good trade was done in English and foreign wheats at full prices. Flour was in increased demand at the extreme prices of the previous week. Pollard and bran moved off freely, without change in values. There was at to-day's market a better supply of growers' wheat, which sold at the full prices of last week. Foreign and South-country wheats higher prices required, but not given. Oats 6d higher. Beans, barley, and maize unchanged.

STOCKTON CATTLE.—Numbers in market:— Cattle, 271; sheep, 606; pigs, 375. English beasts were rather less show, but customers were few, and a slow, dragging trade prevailed at 7/6 to 8/- per stone. Scotch heifers sold slowly at 6/9 to 7/6 per stone, and foreigners (very scarce) at 6/9 per stone. Sheep were difficult to sell at 6d to 8d per pound. Pigs experienced a steady trade, and firmly held at 4/- to 5/- per stone for heavy carcasses, and 5/- to 6/6 per stone for porkers.

LEEDS CATTLE.—Fair good show of beasts, with a moderate supply of sheep, at to-day's market. Demand slow at prices about as follows:—Best class of beasts, 6¼d to 6½d; secondary, 6d to 6¼d; inferior sorts, 5¼d to 5½d; small sheep, 8d to 8½d; medium-sized, 7d to 7½d; large-sized as low as 5½d per lb.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE.—In beef slow sale at late prices. Choice heifers, 7d per lb.; good beef, 6½d to 7½d; and rough sorts, 5d to 6d. With smaller show, sheep trade decidedly brisker to extent of about ½d per lb. advance. Best small crossbred, 8½d; second quality, 7d to 8d: ewes and tups, 5d to 6½d. Penned —Beasts, 1,637; sheep, 3,740.

GLASGOW SUGAR.—Market slow, and in some cases rather easier. Official report:—"Market quiet. Moderate business done at rather easier prices."

CORK BUTTER.—Seconds, 125/-; thirds, 106/-; fourths, 93/-. Kegs: Thirds, 105/-. Mild-cured firkins: Mild, 113/-. Number in market—59 firkins, 1 keg, 15 mild.

STOCKTON WHOLESALE FRUIT, &c.—Potatoes: Regents, £5 5/- per ton; magnums, £5 per ton. Onions: Valencias, 7/- per case; Albanias, 6/6; globes, 7/6 per bag. Oranges: 714's, 12/6 to 14/6; 560's, 13/-; 490's, 10/6; 420's, 10/6 per case. Apples: Baldwins, 35/-; S.B's, 16/6 to 20/- per barrel. Grapes, 22/- per barrel. D. A. dates 20/- per box. Lemons 15/- per case, 9d per dozen. Forced rhubarb, 1/9 to 2/- per dozen bunches.

STOCKTON PROVISIONS.—Country butter, 1/4 per lb; fresh eggs, 7 for 1/-; best Irish eggs, 7 for 1/-, 120 for 12/-; German select eggs, 10 for 1/-, 120 for 7/6; ordinaries, 16 for 1/-, 120 for 7/-; chickens, 2/6 each; ducks, 3/- each; geese, 7/6 each; turkeys, 10/- each; rabbits, 2/6 to 2/9 per couple; pigeons, 1/2 per pair.

MANCHESTER COTTON.—Yarns not easy to sell. Spinners find it increasingly difficult to maintain prices. Neither for home use nor export is the demand in favour of buyers. Cloth continues inanimate, and sales unimportant. There is little, if any, change in quotations, but owing to the absence of new business looms are being rather extensively stopped, especially in North Lancashire districts.

GRIMSBY FISH.—There has been but a poor supply to-day, only some twenty-five vessels having arrived. The demand is strong. Plaice, 24/- to 23/-; level, 21/-; lemons, 35/- to 40/-; soles, 85/- to 105/-; haddocks, 8/- to 12/-; whitches, 18/- to 26/- per box; turbot, 6/- to 13/-; brill, 2/6 to 4/-; ling, 4/- to 6/-; dead, 3/- to 4/-; cod, 5/- to 7/-; skate, 3/- to 4/-; dead, 2/- to 3/- each; hake, 40/- to 60/-; dead cod, 60/- to 100/- per score; halibut, 6/- to 8/-; dead, 5/- to 6/- per stone.

This Day's Sporting.

NEWMARKET TRAINING NOTES.

Mild, dull. ON THE RACECOURSE SIDE: MUMFORD'S Chivalry and Ravelin; CANNON'S Orwell, William the Silent, Carthusian, and Hollington went two miles. BAMBRIDGE'S Terror, Fugleman, Torchlight, and P. & O; CANNON'S Lady Sarah, Benburb, Crimea, Touch and Go, Eversfield, and Trevelyan went a mile and a half. BROWN'S Blot, Wildfire, Lottery, Annoyance, and Tertius colt; JENNINGS'S Lord George, Woolsthorpe, Keythorpe, Henry, and Zamet; J. DAWSON'S Belville, Belvidera II., Waldemar, Rasselas, and Sabra went six furlongs.

ON THE BURY SIDE: WAUGH'S Maypole went two miles and a half. RYAN'S Keswick, Passe Par Tout, Minster, Lover's Leap, and Innisfail; Mrs CHALONER'S Miss Nellie went a mile and three quarters. ROBINSON'S Sweet Vernal and Bransdale Duchess went a mile and a quarter. RYAN'S Little Hampton, Evergreen, Carrick, Springtime, Springbank, and Celery; SADLER'S Circassian, Peterflower, Galivanter, Detective, and Dunvegan went seven furlongs. PECK'S Grand Master, Balmoral, and Grace Emily; MORTON'S King of Diamonds, Juggler, Eyrefield, Lady Rosebery, and Tostig; GRAY'S Janissary, Hermence, Goodlake, Shall we Remember, Gavotte, St. and Kilda, went six furlongs.

MANCHESTER SECOND JANUARY MEETING.

TRAFFORD PARK HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. About two miles.

Gladstone	1
Stourhead	2

Two ran.

Coursing.

RIDGWAY CLUB (LYTHAM) MEETING.

NORTH AND SOUTH LANCASHIRE STAKES,

I.

Portalena beat Cannon Shot.
Phoebento beat Mora.
Parley Vous beat Ben Chonzie.
Bloodstone beat Auburnia.
Rathbeal beat Barnscar.
Burndoran beat O.D.V.
Found Out beat Blue Fairy.
Lilburn beat Just a Banshee.
Ballot beat Flag of Friendship.
Revervir beat Assessor.
Cream Tick beat Barle.
Bellevue beat Benie Mason.
Naivetse beat Revoir.
Over the Als beat Lady Piccadilly.
Jubeona beat Arimanes.
Woodford beat Foxmere.
Nunnykirk beat Pompadoir.
Not Out beat Flying Folly.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

The following are the Meteorological Office weather forecasts, issued at noon to-day, referring to the weather of the ensuing twenty-four hours in the following districts of Great Britain and Ireland:—

0. SCOTLAND, N.—Southerly and westerly winds, strong, squally; showery.
1. SCOTLAND, E.—Southerly winds, fresh or strong; showery.
2. ENGLAND, N.E. (including Cleveland).—Same as No. 1.
3. ENGLAND, E.—Southerly winds, fresh and increasing; cloudy, rain at times; unsettled.

Mr Chamberlain writes that he is strongly in favour of the principle of peasant proprietorship, and believes it consonant with sound economic science.

Mrs O'Shea has been seriously ill, and has not gone over to Paris.

North Country News.

YOU'RE RIGHT!—Willis's Hats, 1s Ties, Gloves, Shirts, wear well. 25, Newport-rd.—ADVT.

STOCKTON HALF HOLIDAY.—The Shops close every Thursday at one o'clock. Please shop early.—ADVT.

MIDDLESBROUGH HARRIERS.—Run from King's Head Hotel To-morrow Night. All Athletes and Footballers invited.—ADVT.

The seats are being quickly taken up for the Ladies' Orchestral Concert at Stockton on Thursday. Book at once and avoid disappointment. —ADVT.

MIDDLESBROUGH CHARITY BALL.—The Middlesbrough Charity Ball has realised the sum of £55 15s, which has been equally divided between the North Riding Infirmary and the North Ormesby Cottage Hospital.

Crowds of buyers are daily visiting Lisney and Dickson's Great Clearance Sale. Great bargains this week. See the extraordinary lot of Dresses, Mantles, Underclothing, Blankets, Quilts, Shirtings, Flannels, &c., &c.—ADVT.

The marriage arranged between Mr Henry Barran, son of Mr John Barran, M.P., of Chapel Allerton Hall, near Leeds, and Miss Rosalie Mary Flower, eldest daughter of Mr Edgar Flower, of The Hill, Stratford-on-Avon, will take place on the 10th of February.

DEATH FROM A LAMP ACCIDENT AT STOCKTON.—A woman named Hannah Lynch, of 5, Acklam-street, Portrack, died in Stockton Hospital early this morning from burns received through the upsetting of a paraffin lamp. The accident occurred on December 7th, and the sufferer had lingered in the hospital since then.

A ROUGH CUSTOMER AT MIDDLESBROUGH. —At the Middlesbrough Police Court this morning, before Mr C. J. Coleman, a rough-looking fellow, with several marks of violence about his face and head, was convicted of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in Middlesbrough and of assaulting P.C.'s Metcalfe and Walton in the execution of their duty. The man was turned out of a public-house yesterday by the police, when he became very violent. Being taken into custody, he threw Metcalfe down and used him very ill. He was got to the station with the assistance of P.C. Walton.—Fined altogether 55s, or in default four weeks' hard labour.

CLEVELAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of this Society was held yesterday at the Buck Hotel, Guisborough, Mr James Rutherford presiding.—A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Mr Jno. Nightingale, who for many years sat on the council of the Society.—The Secretary (Mr John Petch) read the annual report, which showed that there were 200 members more than there were 10 years ago. The financial statement showed a balance to the credit of the Society of £193 [illegible]. —The secretary was re-elected, as were the other officials of the Society, and Mr George Hearse was added to the council.—The Chairman intimated that the next show of the Society would be held at Middlesbrough.

SINGULAR LABOUR DISPUTE AT STOCKTON. —Owing to a dispute between some shell platers and their helpers at Messrs Craig, Taylor, and Company's shipyard, Stockton, in connection with a demand by the helpers for compensation for time lost through the alleged negligence of the platers in not working last Saturday morning, the whole of the platers declined to resume work this morning. The compensation claimed by the helpers is for the loss of three hours (from 9 to 12) on Saturday morning, to which they consider themselves justly entitled. The helpers were willing to work with their respective mates—the platers—save those with whom the dispute arose; they also, in order to avoid a strike, offered the platers to work on, and leave the dispute for settlement by the delegates of the various societies; but the platers declined these overtures. The helpers, therefore, look upon the position as a lock-out by the platers. The number of men affected is about 150.

THE SMUGGLED TOBACCO FRAUD.

TWO IMPUDENT RASCALS AT MIDDLESBROUGH.

John Reilly and Jno. Clarke, strangers to the town, were charged at the Middlesbrough Police Court this morning with obtaining money by false pretences from Thos. Whitehouse. The evidence was that the complainant casually met the two defendants, who invited him to drink with them. They then said they had some tobacco to sell very cheaply. They produced a paper bag purporting to contain 2lbs. of tobacco, which they induced him to give 5s for. Clarke brought the parcel from under his coat, pushed it into his hand, and bolted, whilst Reilly stopped him from following the man. He found afterwards that the parcel contained sawdust.—His Worship: How long have you smoked?—Complainant: Four years. —His Worship: Then you must know that you cannot legitimately buy tobacco at 2s 6d per lb. I suppose you thought you were doing the revenue.—The Chief Constable said the men were arrested trying to sell a worthless brass ring for gold to a friend of the complainant's. One of them was a chum of a man recently convicted of a similar trick.—(To the complainant): Believing that the parcel contained tobacco, did you not think that you were defrauding the Revenue? (Laughter.) —No answer.—Reilly then informed his Worship that he and his mate asked for a match from the complainant, who remarked upon the quality of their tobacco, which, they told him, was smuggled, and he expressed a desire to get some of the hard sort. He told his mate to make him up something hard—a brick or something. (Laughter.) His mate made up something, and he gave it to the complainant, telling him he would find it hard enough by the time he got home. (Laughter.)—His Worship said the defendants were a pair of impudent rascals, and he sentenced them to two months' hard labour.

NO NEW THING.—Sold in Middlesbrough nearly 20 years, W. L. Morton's 2s Tea. It suits the water of the district.—ADVT.

Evening Dress Ties, Gloves, Shirts, Vests, Fans, &c. H. Pilcher's, 27, Linthorpe-road.—ADVT.

The cheapest house in the North of England for Homoeopathic and Patent Medicines is Osborne & Co., Sussex-street, M'bro'. See advt. Page 2.—ADVT.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON—HIELD.—At St. Paul's Church, Manningham, Bradford, on Tuesday, January 27th, Arthur Morley Atkinson, of Saltburn-by-the-sea, to Ada, only daughter of Wm. Holroyd Hield, Esq., Whetley View, Bradford. 24

SIMPSON—PORRITT.—On the 28th, at Newcastle, by license, J. B. Simpson, to Annie Porritt, both of Middlesbrough. 24

DEATHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 25th, at Eston Junction, Richard Anderson, engineer at Eston Steel Works, aged [illegible]. Interment on Saturday, cortege leaving residence at 2.45. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation. 24

CLARKE.—On the 27th January, at Primrose Villa, North Ormesby, J. J. Clarke, Esq., aged 70 years. Interred at North Ormesby on Thursday, 3 o'clock. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation. 24

CHILTON.—On the 25th inst., at 14, Clarence-street, Haverton Hill, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Wilson Chilton. Interment at Haverton Hill, Thursday, at 3 p.m. 24

DIXON.—At High Towers, East Croydon, John Dixon, Esq., C.E., aged 56. 24

HARRISON.—On the 25th inst., at the Commercial Inn, Norton-road, Stockton, George Harrison, beloved husband of Agnes Harrison. Interment on Thursday, cortege leaving residence at 2 p.m. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation. 23

MEYNELL.—January 26th, at 5, Hartburn-terrace, Hartburn, Fergus George, the dearly beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Meynell, aged 3[illegible] years. Interment on Thursday at 2.30. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation. R.I.P. 24

SHADFORTH.—On January 27th, at 11, Queen-[illegible], Middlesbrough, Bertha, the beloved daughter of Luke and Isabella Shadforth, aged 5 years and [illegible] months. Interment on Saturday at 3 p.m. 24

WALKER.—At Ferryhill, Chilton-lane, 25th inst., Henry Walker, aged 2[illegible]. Interment at Ferryhill Cemetery on Wednesday at 1.30. 23

IN MEMORIAM.

MILLS.—In loving memory of Sarah, beloved wife of Edmund Mills, who died Jan. 28th, 1890. Gone, but not forgotten. 23

BATTY.—In loving memory of John Batty, of South Bank, who died January 28th, 1890. Still to memory dear. 23

[Births, Marriages, and Deaths, when *prepaid*, are charged 1s 6d each insertion if not exceeding 16 words, and 6d for every additional 10 words.]

FRESH Cut Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Dress and Ball Bouquets on the Shortest Notice. W. Steel, Florist, Stockton and Middlesbro'. Telephone No. [illegible]

POTTAGE'S Wholesale Pinafore and Smallware Warehouse. East-st., and 13 South-st., Middlesbro'.

GROCERY.—Assistant Wanted; also, a Junior. Apply Walter Willson, Stockton. 31

GIRL (respectable) Wanted; about 16; good character required. Apply 117, Gunnergate-terrace, Corporation-road, Middlesbrough. 24

GIRL Wanted, about 15; sleep at home. Apply after 6 p.m. at 30, St. Paul's-road, Middlesbrough. 31

PLAIN Cook Wanted. Apply Mrs C. J. Archer, Yarm. 30

SITUATION as Housekeeper Wanted; public house preferred; used to the trade; good references. Address Box 21, "Gazette" Office, Stockton. 31

SITUATION Wanted as Working Housekeeper to working man. Apply Sarah, c/o Mrs Metcalfe, Bookseller, Guisborough. 24

YOUTH Wanted for Cash Desk; must reside in town. Apply Walter Willson, Stockton. 31

HOUSE (6-roomed) Wanted to Rent or Purchase, with immediate possession, in Jedburgh, Lennox, or Pembroke Streets, or in that locality. Address M60, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 5

HOUSE For Sale, [illegible]-terrace, Middlesbrough, containing 10 rooms, bath room, w.c., &c.; newly papered and painted; immediate possession. Apply Henry Watson, 1, Queen's-terrace, Middlesbrough. 31

IVAL Safety Bicycle; balls to both wheels and crank, good running order, £4 17s 6d; a bargain. 63, Linthorpe-road, Middlesbrough.

LODGINGS (comfortable, respectable), for working man. Apply 8, Elder-street, Middlesbrough. 30

SHOP Wanted to Lease or Purchase; best position in Middlesbrough. Apply Mr Bell, 1, Sadler-street, Durham. 30

STEAMSHIP Shares Bought and Sold. Apply James Hynd, 62, Albert-road, Middlesbrough. 21

SITTING and Bed Room To Let; unfurnished; terms moderate to respectable couple; good locality. Address B11, "Gazette" Office, Middlesbrough. 30

ST. Bernard Bitch Puppies (2) For Sale; by the great Plinlimmon, sold for 1,000 guineas, by champion Hector, by champion Turk; best offer. Bloom, Boundary-road, Middlesbrough. 24

GREAT SUCCESS.—People visiting Bloom's Auction Mart are requested to leave their walking sticks at home, as there is no room for them. Every night at seven. Fun for all. 28

W. BELL, of South Bank, wishes publicly to thank Sergeant Nicholson, Police-Constable Suggett, and the band of willing workers for their exertions and promptitude at the fire which broke out at 20, Nelson-street, South Bank, on Sunday evening. But for their brave conduct there is no doubt that the premises would have been burnt to the ground.

CHIPS.

Forty per cent. of the clergy are said to smoke.

There are five male convicts to one female.

Nearly one-seventh of the surface of Ireland is covered with peat.

The Bank of England contains silver ingots which have lain in its vaults since 1696.

We are told on very good authority that about 4,000 men sleep at night in the streets of London, even in this bleak, wintry weather.

The decrease in the shipbuilding of the United Kingdom during 1890 amounts to 29,823 tons in the aggregate, but the production of the Scottish yards has increased by 21,000 tons.

The Arabs have no "hello!" in their language. The nearest they come to it is to throw a stone and hit a man in the back, and then ask him as he turns around: "Does it please Heaven to give you good health this morning?"

The first lottery in England was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569. It comprised 400,000 tickets at 10s each, and the first prize of 4,000 crowns was drawn by a tailor. The profits were devoted to the improvement of the English harbours. The last was drawn in Glasgow in 1834.

The most curious agency which has been inaugurated in Paris for some time past is that for the supply of what is called there the fourteenth guest. Parisians, like some other people, have a superstitious objection to dinner parties of thirteen. In future there will be no excuse, for this agency undertakes to supply at short notice a lady or gentleman of fashion, "who is warranted to give satisfaction."

In the province of Jauja, Peru, hen's eggs are circulated as small coin, forty-eight or fifty being counted for a dollar. In the market-place and in the shops the Indians make most of their purchases with this brittle sort of money; one will give two or three for brandy, another for cigars, and a third for indigo. The eggs are packed in boxes by the shopkeepers, and sent to Lima. From Jauja alone several thousand loads of eggs are annually forwarded to the capital.

Mr Robert Hymers, who gave £50,000 to Hull for a grammar school, owes his wealth to an odd chance. His kinsman, the Rev. John Hymers, of Brandsburton, left him an annuity of £60, and bequeathed almost all his fortune, amounting to about £200,000, to Hull for a grammar school. To save a lawyer's fee he drew his own will, and so worded it that it became void under the statute of mortmain. So clear was the case that the Corporation made no attempt to claim the money, and Mr Robert Hymers came in as next-of-kin.

Visitors to Paris may have noticed some time since in the windows of fashionable stationers rows of sealing-wax of all hues and shades, and ranged in order like the colours of the spectrum. It appears that a meaning attaches to each of these colours. Thus, white sealing-wax means a proposal of marriage; black, a death; violet, condolence; invitations to dinner are sealed with chocolate colour; vermilion is used for business letters, ruby colour by fortunate lovers; green, means hope; brown, melancholy (derived possibly from brown study); blue, constancy; yellow, jealousy; pale green conveys a reproof; pink is used by young ladies, and grey between friends.

A troupe of wandering musicians were once playing before a hotel. At the end of the piece one of the members left the group, approached the leader of the band, and pulled out a little paper box, which he emptied into his left hand, while the eyes of the leader followed every movement. He then took a plate in his right hand, and passed it round. There was a large collection, and everyone wondered what he held in his left hand. "Why, it's very simple," said the chief, when questioned; "we are all subject to temptation, and to be sure of the fidelity of our collector we oblige him to hold five flies in his left hand, and we count these first when he returns, so as to make sure of the money."

A most curious phenomenon was brought under my notice one day last week (says a Birmingham correspondent) by some railway officials at Smethwick Station on the London and North-Western line, which tends to show, if that were necessary, that the frost through which we have just passed was of an exceptionally severe character. Walking down the line early one morning the officials were surprised to find a large tabby cat in a sitting posture by the side of the rails. Thinking puss was alive they threw at it with the view of driving it from its position, but upon examination it turned out that the cat, a fine healthy-looking animal, had been frozen to death, apparently whilst waiting for its prey, one of its claws being at the time uplifted as though about to grasp some passing object.

The maternal mind will be clouded with apprehensive fears when it is made known that that little but lively insect, the flea, can cause death. One night last week it was noticed that a month-old infant, whose parents reside in the Frederick-road, Aston, had been bitten on the face by a flea. Another mark was found on the child's back, and the cause of all the trouble would have fared badly had it not evaded the immediately-organised search party. The next day the infant's face and back became inflamed and swollen. A doctor was called in, and found that the child was suffering from erysipelas. During the day the mischief extended over nearly the whole body, and at night death ensued. The medical opinion is that death was due to the bite of the flea. What little consolation the parents can have under the circumstances is derived from the fact that the insect is no more.

Dr. Magee, the new Archbishop of York, will in future have his seat in the House of Lords next to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The spiritual Peers are more scrupulous than their temporal brethren in observance of the statutory obligation to sit on the benches specially appropriated to them and in order of precedence. They still respect the requirement of the Act passed in the reign of Henry VIII., that next to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "on the same form and side, shall sit the Archbishop of York; and next to him, on the same form and side, the Bishop of London; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Durham; and next to him, on the same side and form, the Bishop of Winchester; and then all the other bishops of both provinces of Canterbury and York, shall sit and be placed on the same side, after their ancienties, as it hath been accustomed."

Sir John Goss, late organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, while conducting a rehearsal of one of his compositions, suddenly heard one of the tenors singing a B flat when the rest of the choir were singing B natural. Instantly checking the choir, he exclaimed:—"How dare you sing that note flat? If you can actually sing a semi-tone below the choir and not perceive it you are the worst man I have ever had in my choir!" The tenor listened to the rebuke, and quietly remarked that in his copy the note was printed B flat. "Impossible!" returned Sir John Goss. "But it *is*," said the tenor. "Bring the copy here," said the conductor. On looking at the score he found that the tenor was right, and that a misprint had occurred. More excited still, Sir John thus addressed the trembling tenor:—"If you, sir, can sing B flat against all the choir singing B natural, simply because you have B flat marked in your book, you are the most correct and the most wonderful singer I have ever conducted."

General Booth was born in Booth-street, off Gedling-street, in a locality known as "The Bottoms," in Nottingham. His father built the greater part of the street, and until comparatively recently it was still owned by members of the family. The General commenced his career in a pawnbroker's shop in Hockey, in the same town. In course of time, the young pawnbroker associated himself with one of the denominations, not so numerous then as now, and his choice fell upon Wesley Chapel, Broad-street. He subsequently transferred his allegiance to the New Connexion Methodists, amongst whom there was more opportunity for an unknown aspirant to distinguish himself, and he became one of the itinerant preachers, spending a deal of time in Yorkshire. He still frequently visited Nottingham, and when "Jemmy" Dupee started a Hallelujah band in what is now St. Thomas's Church, the embryo general came, took an interest and assisted. About this time he met Mr John Dupee, a brother of his Nottingham friend, who took him to help in revival work in the Black Country. The "General" adopted the Hallelujah programme and went to London, where he was joined by "Jemmy" Dupee and the renowned "Bendigo," who zealously assisted him in starting his Hallelujah band in the East End. Upon one of his visits to Nottingham, Mr Booth saw a bill announcing a service by Mr Dupee's Salvation "Company," and this was doubtless the origin of the name of the Salvation "Army."

QUIPS AND CRANKS.

The chief canker at the root of some women's lives is the want of something to do.

"Is your son in love?" "Yes, he is." "With whom?" "I don't really know, but she has money."

She: "I like this place immensely since they have had the new French *chef*." He (weak in his French, but generous to a fault): "Waitau, bring *chef* for two."

A Literary Scandal.—"Did you hear of the discovery they have made about Mark Twain?" "No. What?" "All his books are written by a man named Clemens."

"Were you ever at Cork, Mr Foote?" once said an Irishman to the famous dramatic writer and comedian. "No," responded the wit, "but I have seen many drawings of it."

It was after having his eyes all summer outraged by the ubiquitous polka-dotted dress that Macbeth, in a moment of anger, cried, "Out damned spot." Under the circumstances you couldn't blame him.

A local tailor has hit it. It is simply a double or false vest pocket in which to carry cigars. Those which you smoke yourself are entirely invisible, but those you have for your friends peep temptingly out from over the edge.

A: "Why do so many mothers with their daughters frequent our leading watering-places?" B: "A very ancient custom, my friend, dates from the time of Abraham, when Rebecca met her future husband at the well."

Cheated.—"What are you crying about, little man?" "I gotter stummich ache." "Does it hurt much?" "Oh, I don't mind that; but I only had one piece o' pie. Couldn't had more stummich ache 'f I'd eat ten pieces—boo—boo—boo!"

Schoolmarm (with ominous look in her eye): "What made you so late, Robert Reed?" Robert: "Been fightin'." Schoolmarm (advancing furiously): "You have, eh?" Robert: "Yes, ma'am. A boy sed yer was as ugly as home-made sin an' I jest give it to him." "Well, Bobby, dear, I'll have to pardon you this time, but control your temper the best you can."

"No, I denounce flirting from the bottom of my heart," asserted the married-looking man. "I think it is very often calculated to lead to results that a lifetime is too short to repent of." "You are unusually energetic; what's the reason?" "Well, it was through a flirtation that I got acquainted with my wife."

A professor who got very angry at the interruption of a working man while he was explaining the operation of a machine in a factory strolled away in a huff, and asked another man: "Who is that fellow that pretends to know more than I do about that instrument?" "Oh, he's the man that invented it," was the answer.

HIS FIRST CIGAR.

Anxious mother: "Edward, I wish you would go up stairs and see Charles. The poor boy is in great distress." Unfeeling father: "What ails him?" Anxious mother: "Remorse. I forbade him to go with the Simpson boys, and he went. He is very much grieved over his disobedience, and is really ill—and so pale and weak." Unfeeling father: "Yes, I saw him as he went up stairs. Make yourself easy, my dear. There is another name for it beside remorse. It is generally known as 'his first cigar.'"

WHAT, INDEED!

What are the rights of copyright? Is copy copyright? Is right copy copyright? Is copied copy (right copy) copyright? A right rite is right; to write aright is right; to right "Right is right" is trite, but trite is right and right is trite. Right copy is right, to copy right is right, to write right copy right is right, to copy right copyright is right. Is it right to copy copyright? May copyright copy be copied if right if copied aright? Has Wright a right to write a copy of copyright copy? In a word, what is copyright?

A SPEEDY CURE.

Scene: Drawing-room of a suburban villa. *Dramatis personæ*: A couple of young ladies, bosom friends.—"My dearest Nellie, I could not rest until I had come and made an effort to dispel the gloomy thoughts which, to judge from your letter of yesterday, threatened to develop into suicidal mania. 'Tis true Alfred has jilted you—the wretch!—still, try to act like a sensible girl, and look out for another to take his place." "Your advice comes too late, darling." "Good gracious, Nelly, you surely haven't taken poison?" "Well, n-n-no; but the fact is, I—I became engaged again yesterday!"

A GOOD BARGAIN.

A chemist had fitted up a neat corner shop, and had established at once a fine trade. One day another chemist entered and said, "I want to buy you out. How much will you take?" "I don't want to sell," was the reply. "I expected that answer," said the encroaching person, "and I am prepared for it. Now, if you don't sell out to me, I will open a chemist's shop in opposition on the opposite corner. How much will you take?" The other, offended at this species of browbeating, said he would sleep on it, and report the next morning. At the appointed hour the aspirant was in the shop, and a large price was named. The bargain was agreed to. The chemist who had been thus ousted from a corner which he had fitted up with a view to years of peace and profit, sought the owners of the opposite corner which had been held out to him as a threat, secured from them a long lease, worked night and day, and now has an establishment in which any community might take satisfaction and repose confidence. What is more, he is doing a better business than he did in the former locality.

RESPECTED PUBLIC OPINION.

"Am I the constable? Well, yes; but why do you want to know? An arrest? Umph! That's a serious matter. Now, see here. If you can avoid making an arrest you'd better do it. People in this village don't like to be arrested. You see, it makes me unpopular, and I was made constable because I was popular. Making arrests hurts my political future." "But I caught this man in my house helping himself to whatever was handy," said the helpless city man, who had moved into the country. "Well, take my advice; don't arrest him. Who was he?" "His name is Stillman—Bob Stillman, they call him." "Don't arrest him." "But I will." "He's the toughest man in this village. He runs the town." "I don't care." "But if you do, he'll break your windows and throw stones at you." "Then I'll have him arrested again." "See here," said the constable, earnestly, "I don't want to arrest that man." "You must." "Say," he said, appealingly, "the last time I tried to arrest him he broke my nose and threatened to lick me more the next time he saw me. Can't you fix it up some way?" "Can't do it." "But I can't arrest him. He can lick me." "Aren't you a constable?" "Of course, I'm the constable of this village," with great dignity, "but do you think that I want to get everybody down on me?" "What's a constable for if he can't arrest ruffians and breakers of the peace?" "What's a constable for?" he repeated, scornfully. "Don't you know?" "Do you suppose that I don't know the dignity of my position? I was elected by this village to protect property and lives." "Why don't you do it, then?" "You aren't reasonable. If you just think a moment you will see the position I am in." "Don't you ever make any arrests?" "Not many," doubtfully. "How do you make a living, then? Where do you get your fees?" "Oh, being constable ain't my regular occupation. I'm a whitewasher." "Are you the only constable in the place?" "Certainly, sir. I don't need any assistance. I understand my duties perfectly. I am the best constable the village ever had." "Well, you must arrest that man." "I tell you it's a great mistake. He's a terror, he is. Besides, I have a terrible headache. Won't next week do just as well?" "No." "Besides, I can't arrest a man unless I have a warrant. It ain't fair, you know. People would get mad at me." "I'll get a warrant, then. Where's a justice of the peace?" "Oh, he's out of town." "Where?" "He's away on his vacation. He won't be back for some time." "Who is taking care of this town, anyway?" "I am, sir. Haven't I explained that I was the constable?" "But you won't arrest a thief?" "Now, look here, mister. Haven't you any intelligence at all? Can't you see that if I try to arrest Stillman he won't vote for me next year? It seems to me that that is plain enough. Be reasonable about it. A constable must look ahead just like any other man. Why, sir, I ought to be councilman if I make a good record. Do you think it's fair to ask me to sacrifice my future? Do you want me to run the risk of getting licked for a fee of 3 dols.? It's an honour to be constable now, but do you suppose that if I made myself unpopular the people would show their confidence in me by re-electing me? Ain't that reasonable?" Perhaps it was, but at any rate the city man turned and went home.

NEW STORY!

WHOSE WAS THE HAND?

By Miss Braddon, Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," "Like and Unlike," "The Day Will Come," &c.

CHAPTER I.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

"Wife," cried Robert Hatrell, coming into the sunny parlour where his wife and her daughter were sitting, the little girl in the broad recessed window, with her tutor, puzzling over her first French verb, a bed of pink tulips in front of the window waving and nodding their rosy cups in the soft April wind. "Wife, can you guess what good news I have brought you?"

"Indeed, no, Bob, unless it is that you are going to take me for a long drive to Burnham Beeches, or the Forest, for instance."

Clara Hatrell was not one of the indifferent, offhand wives, who hardly look up from their work or their book when a husband comes back from his morning walk. She laid down her pen, rose from the little Devonport, and went over to meet him as he came flushed and smiling into the sunshiny room.

"Better than that; ever so much better than that!"

"Not another diamond bracelet, I hope," she said, with a touch of petulance.

He had a passion for buying things, an amiable weakness which had been pleasant enough up to a certain point, but which Clara objected to when it passed the limits of common sense.

"Ungrateful woman!"

"You know, dear, I have more jewellery already than I care to wear."

"It is not a bracelet. It is not any kind of ornament for the most ungrateful of women. Will that satisfy you?"

The little girl never looked up from the indicative mood; the glory of beginning a foreign language overcame her sense of weariness. The tutor never raised his eyelids from the eyes which watched the child puzzling over her book; but he was listening intently all the same.

"Not quite, Rob. You have been buying something. I can see it in the sparkle of your eye. You have been wasting a heap of money upon some trumpery or other."

"I have not spent—or incurred a liability—to the extent of three and sixpence since I left this house; but I have heard something which may lead to my spending three or four thousand pounds before we are much older."

"The land!" cried Clara, clapping her hands. "My meadows, my gardens."

"Precisely. Young Florestan has made up his mind to part with some superfluous territory; and as soon as the lawyers are ready to sell I shall be able to buy the extra acres for which my fair land-grabber has been pining."

"What rapture! And I shall have an Italian garden—a real Italian garden—with marble balustrades, and Pan and Syrinx, and walls of cypress and yew, and a long avenue of junipers——"

"My dearest dreamer, your cypress walls will take thirty or forty years to arrive at perfection."

"They will be something to look forward to in our old age, and we shall have the pleasure of planning everything, and watching the things grow. The garden will be our own creation, an emanation from our very selves. Adam and Eve would have taken more trouble to stay in Eden if it had not been ready-made."

Robert Hatrell had the sanguine temperament, and had a knack of adopting any idea of his wife's with even greater enthusiasm than her own. He was never more pleased than in pleasing her—yet had marked tastes of his own—pictures, statues, foreign travel; a man of no profession or pursuit, and of an energetic temper; energetic even to restlessness.

He was an only son, and had been lord of himself and of between three and four thousand a year at an age when most young men are still dependent upon parental benevolence. He had left Oxford without a degree, but with a reputation for considerable talent of an artistic, social, and generally intangible character; he had travelled and amused himself for half a dozen years, enjoying independence, health, and high spirits to the uttermost. He had had his adventures, his disillusions, and his disappointments during that long holiday; and he had only sobered and settled down on marrying one of the prettiest girls of her season, a girl fresh from a Buckinghamshire valley, where her people had been lords of the soil before the Wars of the Roses. She had practically no money, but she came of a race which claimed kindred with Hampden. She had the calm and chaste beauty of an Artemis by Praxiteles; she neither flirted nor talked slang; and she knew no more about racing or cards than if she had been still in the nursery.

His father had been a civil engineer—a genius, successful in all he touched. The rewards of his profession had been large and rapid, and had tempted him to overwork, which resulted eventually, after many notes of warning, in an appallingly sudden death.

"It will just make the place perfect, Clara," he went on. "You are always right, love—we were terribly cramped when we made our garden. The grounds are unworthy of the house."

He opened a glass door and went out upon the lawn, his wife following him. They stood side by side and looked first at the house, and then at the garden, this way and that, and then at the river.

Eleven years ago, on the eve of their marriage, he and Clara riding together one morning, between Reading and Henley, had discovered an old-fashioned cottage in a good-sized garden, with a lawn sloping to the river. There were a couple of meadows and an orchard behind the cottage, divided from it by a road, but the best part of the whole thing was this river frontage of less than a quarter of a mile. The cottage was to be let or sold, as a lop-sided board announced to the world at large, and the neglected garden gave evidence that it was a long time since the last tenant had departed and left the place to gradual decay. The lovers dismounted, and found a door on the latch, and explored the house, which was empty of human life; albeit some shabby furniture and a sandy cat in the kitchen indicated that a caretaker had her habitation on the premises.

The thick walls, leaded casements, quaint old staircase and corridor fascinated Clara. She was passionately fond of the river and of the country in which she had been born and reared. Her future home was to be in Chester-street, Belgravia; but the exploration of the cottage suggested a delightful alternative.

"How sweet it would be to have this for a summer house, Rob," she said, and Robert, who was at the period of his most abject slavery, instantly decided that the cottage must be hers. He began to plan at once, even before he knew the owner's name. Of course, they must build a drawing-room, and a couple of bed-rooms over it. The present sitting-room would make a pretty hall by knocking down a lath and plaster partition, and throwing in the passage. Those thick walls and great chestnut beams were delightful. He saw his way to an artistic-looking house for very little money.

The cottage was bought, and was the plaything of the first and second year of their married life; their chief amusement, occupation, and excitement. At the end of these two years the cottage was no longer a cottage, but a spacious and luxurious house, of moderate elevation, with many gables, a tiled roof, and tall chimney stacks. The garden had been made as perfect as its narrow limits would allow; but everybody felt, and many people said, that the house was too large and too handsome for its surroundings.

They had occupied it for nine years, and the daughter who had entered it a year-old baby was old enough to learn her first French verb, although her education had been conducted in a very leisurely manner; yet only to-day had come the hope of possessing the adjoining land, which had been in the hands of trustees until two or three years ago, when the heir had come of age.

"I'm afraid it will cost a fortune," said Clara.

"We can afford to do it, dear, now we have given up the house in Chester-street."

They had discovered two or three years before that a London house was a useless expense—an incubus in some wise, since it obliged them to live in town when they would rather be in the country. They both infinitely preferred life in Buckinghamshire to life in Belgravia, so on the expiry of the first term of the lease they gave up the house, and sold the bulk of the furniture to the incoming tenant.

The child had stuck to her book with dogged determination while her mother and father were indoors; but the sight of them standing on the lawn was too much for her. Their animated gestures filled her with curiosity. What were they pointing out to each other! What could they be talking about?

"I'm rather tired," said the little girl, "and I want to go to mother."

The tutor—tutor for love, not gain—never looked up. Dreamy at the best of times, he was in an unusually meditative mood this morning. He seemed to be giving a small portion of his brain-power to the child, while all the rest was lost in a labyrinth of thought.

The present tense, indicative mood, of the verb "être" was repeated without a hitch.

"Good," said Ambrose Arden; "we will have the imperfect tense to-morrow. And now you may run in the garden for half an hour, before we read our English history. Perhaps you would like to read out of doors."

"Very much if you please, Uncle Ambrose."

She put her arms round his neck and laid her soft cheek against his silky hair. He had pale auburn hair, which he wore rather long; his skin was as fair as a woman's. Hair and complexion, and the clear bright blue of the large dreamy eyes, gave something of effeminacy to his appearance; but his features were large and boldly cut, a longish nose inclining to aquiline, a strong chin, and wide resolute mouth. He was tall and broad-shouldered, but had the stoop of a bookish man, whose life was for the most part sedentary. All his movements were slow and deliberate, and his full, deep voice had slow and deliberate modulations—a legato movement that answered to the gliding movements of his figure.

Daisy flew out to the lawn, like an arrow from a bow. She had her mother's hazel eyes and her mother's vivacity, slim, straight, and swift as Atalanta, dark brown hair flying in the wind. Ambrose Arden rose slowly, and sauntered after her.

"May I enquire the cause of all this excitement?" he asked, as he approached husband and wife.

"Didn't you hear just now, you man of ice?" Robert Hatrell exclaimed, laughingly. "Can it be that mundane things have no interest for you, that you have only ears and mind for the abstract?"

"I heard something about Florestan's land."

"Precisely. Had you been more keenly interested in the welfare of your friends you might have heard that I have now the chance of getting the additional ground my poor Clara has been pining for ever since we made our garden."

"I am very glad," said Archie, quietly.

"You don't look a bit glad," said Clara.

"I am one of those cold-blooded people whose faces do not express what they feel. I am heartily glad, all the same—since you and Hatrell are glad."

Then Ambrose Arden strolled down to his favourite seat under a weeping willow, which overhung the river and made a tent of tender green above a rustic bench and table. There were cushions scattered on the ground under the tree, and there was a doll sitting with its sawdust back propped up against the trunk. These and various lesson books indicated that the spot was Daisy's chosen resort.

* * * * *

When they bought their cottage at Lamford, Mr and Mrs Hatrell found Mr Arden established in a small, square brick house on the opposite side of the road. It was quite good enough for Ambrose Arden, the Oxford scholar, the man who had carried off some of the chief prizes of a university career, but whose name, from a social point of view, had been written in water. Even the men of his year had scarcely heard of him, or at most had heard of him as a poor creature who neither rowed nor hunted, nor spoke at the Union, nor gave wines; an inferior and cold-blooded animal who only sat in his college rooms and read.

He came to the square brick house at Lamford, a widower with one child, a boy of three years old. He had married a parson's daughter out of a Radnorshire village among the Welsh hills, and had lived with her in that quiet, far-off world until their brief married life ended in sudden darkness, the young mother having taken the contagion of a deadly fever through which she had nursed a lonely and friendless woman.

Mr Arden left the rustic cottage in which he had lived for three years in comfort and refinement upon a very small income, which he had inherited from his mother. He was an only child, the last, as he supposed, of a race that had slowly exhausted itself; a race of gentlefolks who had neither toiled nor spun, and had done very little to distinguish themselves in the busy places of this world.

Ambrose fled from Radnorshire with a great horror of the soil on which he left the grave of his dead love. He went to London and lived in a lodging near the British Museum for about half a year, while his infant son was cared for by a little stay-maker at Roehampton, who had about half a rood of garden-ground behind her cottage. Then he hired the little cottage at Lamford, and with his books and his son Ambrose Arden settled down to that dreamy life which he had now been leading for between eleven and twelve years.

The Hatrells made their neighbour's acquaintance casually one summer evening on the river, where the student was sitting in a punt with his boy, the father absorbed in a book, the boy fishing, the punt moored to the willowy bank, while Robert Hatrell was sculling his wife slowly towards the sunset in his capacious wherry, the strong rythmical stroke bearing witness to the time when he was one of the best oars in the University eight. The casual acquaintance soon ripened into an easy and familiar intercourse, and with the passing years intimacy became friendship. The two men had been at Oxford together, albeit they had no memory of having ever met there.

And so it came about that Ambrose, out of love of the occupation, undertook to be the tutor of Daisy, whom he taught as he had taught his boy, Cyril, who was now distinguishing himself at Winchester, whence he came nearly every saint's day to see his father.

(To be continued.)

LADY KILDARE;

OR, THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS.

By Mrs Harriet Lewis, Author of "Her Double Life, &c.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A DOUBLE REVELATION.

On the Antrim coast, a mile or more above Point Kildare, on the shore of a little bay shut in by tall, rugged bluffs, stood the little cabin towards which Michael Kildare was conducting his companions.

It belonged to a fisherman who dwelt here with his old wife. On this day the couple were gone to the market town on foot, and their boat, a small craft with a sail, lay half drawn up on the bit of pebbly beach.

The little bay, the cabin, the rocks, all presented a scene of loneliness and desolation and utter seclusion.

Suddenly into the midst of this seclusion, desolation, and loneliness a man came riding slowly on a jaded horse—a man in whose miserable and haggard aspect one would have found it difficult to recognise the fugitive husband of Lady Kathleen.

Yet this man was Bassantyne.

He had intended to proceed to Ballycastle, and to sail thence to Scotland, but the deadly terror gathering in his soul caused him to divert his course, and seek for some lonely fisher's cabin. He would hire some fisherman, he thought, to transport him to the Scottish shore.

He rode up to the cabin, his wild eyes scanning the scene restlessly and suspiciously, dismounted, and knocked at the door.

No one answered to him. He opened the door, and breathed an audible thanksgiving when he found that no one was within.

"They have gone to market or to visit a neighbour," he thought, his gloomy face lighting up. "I can go off in their boat. I shall get off safely, after all."

He was hungry—nearly famished. He went to a little cupboard and helped himself liberally to bread and cold cooked fish, of which there was plenty. He ate like a starving man. Then he went out upon the beach, climbed into the boat, and examined it. It was sound and trim. He got out again upon the shore, and pushed off the little craft into deeper water.

At that moment, as he was about to clamber into the vessel again, a party on horseback came galloping into full view, approaching the cabin.

It was the party headed by Michael Kildare.

Bassantyne saw that there were several men in the party. He believed himself overtaken—overtaken at the very moment when he believed he had won safety.

For a moment he stood as if paralysed. He felt feebly in his breast pocket for his pistols.

"I won't be taken alive," he muttered.

Then the sound of those ringing hoofs rang out with sudden and startling force. His vision began to clear. The instinct of flight came upon him again, and he turned and got into the boat.

The big sail was furled. Bassantyne began to shake it out, with a glare in his eyes like that of a maniac.

"Hallo, Callahan!" cried Michael Kildare, galloping down to the beach, Redmond Kildare at his side. "By George! it's not Callahan at all. It's some thief trying to steal his boat."

The sail began to loosen now. The breeze began to fill it. Bassantyne's eyes lit up gloomily as he cried out—

"Surrender! Never! I will not be taken alive. I warn you I am a desperate man."

Redmond Kildare, nothing daunted, climbed over the side of the boat, and bounded towards Bassantyne with a swift, tiger-like movement.

Bassantyne recoiled before him in an awful terror, drew his pistol, and fired.

Redmond Kildare flung up his arms with a wild shriek, and fell forward on his face into the bottom of the boat.

His shriek was echoed by the countess and by Michael Kildare, both of whom came riding towards the boat like a whirlwind.

Bassantyne saw them coming. A cold, grey pallor overspread his face, and his lips set themselves together in a stern and awful smile.

"Come on," he muttered. "It is too late to escape now. All I can now do is to cheat the hangman."

And as Michael Kildare clambered into the boat, Bassantyne put his remaining pistol to his own heart, fired—and fell dead.

The little Dublin lawyer gathered Redmond's head to his breast, and chafed his hands and wiped his forehead, crying out—

"Redmond! Redmond! Speak to me. You are not dying?"

"Dying?" cried the countess, climbing into the boat. "Redmond dying. I know better."

And then she laughed a wild, insane laugh, that nearly curdled the blood of those who heard it.

The truth was apparent at a glance. All her troubles about the property, with this added shock of Redmond's dangerous wound, had been too much for the countess, or else her cure had not been radical. She was insane again.

"My God!" cried Sir Russell, appalled by these terrible events. "That man dead—the countess insane—Redmond Kildare dying! What are we to do?"

"We must have help immediately for Lord Kildare," exclaimed Mr Wedburn. "We may save him yet. There is a doctor on Point Kildare, is there not?"

Mr Wedburn secured the horses in the fisherman's garden, followed Sir Russell into the boat, and set the sail.

They made their way out of the cove in to the waters of the Channel, heading towards the outer or eastern point of the island of Kildare.

Long before they drew near the open beach in front of the castle their approach had been observed. Mr Wedburn displayed his handkerchief as a flag of truce, and as Lady Nora and her friends came out upon the beach and the boat drew nearer to the shore he called out—

"We have met with an accident. We want the services of a doctor. Will you let us come ashore?"

Lady Nora signified that they could come ashore.

The boat ran into the shelter of the point, the countess rising and making frantic attempts to throw herself overboard, in which she was restrained by Sir Russell Ryan.

It was in sorry plight the little party reached the shore.

"You see what has happened, Lady Nora?" cried Sir Russell, as he assisted his charge upon the beach. "The countess is insane again. Her son is dying."

"Dying!"

"Yes; he was shot by a fellow who killed himself the next instant. There the man lies dead in the boat."

Impelled by some strange fascination, the party on the beach approached the boat to look upon the face of the dead man.

At the first glance Lady Kathleen recognised him. Despite all his squalor and dirt she knew the dead face as that of the man who had made her life a misery to her for years.

"It is Bassantyne!" she cried. "It is my husband!"

And with a shrill cry, she fell forward on the sands insensible.

Tender arms lifted her and carried her into the castle—the arms of her old lover.

Lord Tresham had scarcely disappeared with his burden when Sir Russell, Lord O'Neil, and the others lifted out of the boat the quivering figure of Redmond Kildare, and laid it on the sands.

"We must take him into the castle," said Nora, her eyes flooding with tears. "Oh, is there nothing we can do for him?"

The dying man looked up at her with surprise and gratitude.

"Too late!" he whispered. "Let me die here, Michael."

The lawyer, weeping like a woman, bent over the young man.

"Michael," whispered Redmond, gaspingly, "She'll be Lady Kildare now, when I am gone. What was the flaw? *I want to know.*"

The little lawyer read the truth in the young man's fast glazing eyes, that he was dying. He took him up in his arms and kissed him, crying out in his anguish—

"Redmond, can't you guess it? You are not the son of Lord Redmond Kildare and yonder madwoman. Their son died in his infancy, after the mother had been sent to a madhouse, and at the time when Lord Redmond was here at Point Kildare I bribed the nurse and substituted you in place of the lord's dead son. It way you whom Lord Redmond, mistaken and unsuspicious, took to the Dox couple as his son. And when he died he believed you his son, and made those communications to me which I have related."

A spasm of pain, mental as well as physical, convulsed the features of the dying man.

"Not Lord Redmond's son!" he whispered. "Who, then, am I?"

"*My* son, Redmond; mine!" sobbed the little lawyer, who, whatever his crimes and wickedness, loved the dying youth with the tenderest affection. "I did it because I loved you. It was to make you rich and honoured that I did it. I wanted my son to bear the proud old title from which I was debarred."

"Ah!" said Redmond. "And who—who was my mother?"

The lawyer's face flushed, and he trembled. He would not have answered, but that those dying eyes compelled him.

"Your mother, Redmond," he whispered, "was—is—Mrs Liffey—my wife."

With a wild, anguished moan, Redmond Kildare turned away from the father who had sinned so deeply for him, fixed his gaze upon the bright, sunlit sky, and with another moan his life slipped from him, and he lay on the sands—dead.

* * * * * *

The two men, Redmond Kildare and Nicol Bassantyne, were buried on the same day, and in the same little country graveyard. The story of how they met their deaths was not suffered to get abroad.

After the funeral Michael Kildare, a bowed, stricken, and prematurely old man, went away with the insane countess, whom he restored to her former asylum. He then returned to Dublin, where he soon after died.

Sir Russell Ryan stayed behind at Kildare Castle, with Mr Wedburn, to apologise to Lady Nora for his harshness and unbelief. His grief was so sincere that Lady Kildare did not find it difficult to forgive him.

Upon the very day of Bassantyne's funeral, Lame Bill, who had followed Bassantyne all the way from Ballyconnor, losing track of him in Antrim, came upon Fogarty in the streets of Dunloy.

He recognised him in spite of his disguise. Fogarty turned upon him in self-defence. A fight followed, in which the two men mortally wounded each other. Neither ever spoke again, and with them perished all danger of a declaration to the world of Bassantyne's identity with the fugitive convict. Bassantyne's secret was buried with him, so far as the world was concerned.

* * * * * *

It was the day after the funeral. Lady Kathleen was seated in the little octagon sea-parlour, pale, but bright and hopeful. With Bassantyne had perished all her griefs.

She was absorbed in thought, when the door opened and Lord Tresham came in. His lordship approached the young maiden widow and sat down at her side.

"You are not grieving, Kathleen?" he said.

"Grieving!"

She turned her face to him quickly, blushing.

"All our sorrows are over, are they not, Kathleen?" asked Tresham, gently drawing her nearer to him. "You will marry me after a little?"

"Yes, if you want me after hearing my story," said Lady Kathleen, shyly.

"I shall want you all the same, Kathleen. But you need not rake up for me these bitter memories. Let them die with Bassantyne."

"You must know all before I promise to marry you," said Lady Kathleen. "Barry, when I went with you to the Scottish shore to be married, I thought Bassantyne dead."

"I know it."

"That fraudulent marriage in Scotland was not my first marriage to Bassantyne."

Lord Tresham started.

"I was married to him years ago in London. The marriage was secret. I knew him as the Count Clairault. I thought I loved him," said Lady Kathleen, pantingly, her head bowed. "I thought him good and honourable. And we had hardly left the altar when he demanded money of me. His words when making the demand opened my eyes to his character. Two of his friends, who had been his groomsman and witness—I thought them foreign army officers—laughed to see my dismay, my terror, my horror of the man I had married. I went to my own home, refusing to recognise the marriage as valid. Until he went to Australia I paid Bassantyne half my income to be allowed to retain my freedom and my secret. His object in marrying me had been to get money. I gave it him, and kept my secret."

"My poor Kathleen."

"He was sent to Australia. I heard that he died there. All the years he was there I was obliged to pay heavy sums of money to the two witnesses of my marriage to prevent them from divulging my secret. I have lived a life of terror and persecution. The knowledge that I had been married to a ruffian, a villain, a convict, has weighed me to the earth. You have heard my story, Lord Tresham, and can comprehend now why you must leave me——"

"Never! Oh, my darling, if you had only told me this story that night, when we sat on the rocks, we might have been spared much after-grief. From henceforth, Kathleen, we will share our griefs together. My darling, I shall never let you go from me again."

He clasped her in a fervent embrace, and both hearts, so long grief tossed, knew peace and joy at last.

* * * * * *

Some three or four months later, the little Kildare chapel was decorated with evergreen and holly, the bells rang a merry peal, the tenantry and servants assembled, and among these faithful friends Lady Kathleen was married to Lord Tresham and Lady Nora Kildare was united to Lord O'Neil.

Sir Russell Ryan gave away the brides. Shamus O'Lafferty was the grand master of ceremonies, both then and at the festivities that followed at the castle. And to-day Lord O'Neil and his spirited and lovely young bride are as happy as they deserve, and Glen O'Neil is being fast restored to its ancient glory.

[The End.]

A UNIONIST CANARD.

The *Chester Courant* (Unionist paper) last night stated that it learned from a very sure source that it is Mr Gladstone's intention, unless public events take a turn which is not at present anticipated, to retire at once from public life. Last Thursday night the household at Hawarden was thrown into a state of the greatest confusion by orders that everything was to be prepared for an immediate start to London, it being at that time arranged that Mr Gladstone would not leave Hawarden till Monday. However, on Friday morning the Hawarden post bag seems to have brought reassuring news, for the orders given on the previous evening were countermanded, and the original programme was resumed. Mr and Mrs Gladstone left the Castle on Monday, but left behind Mr Herbert Gladstone. Mr Gladstone has not taken a house in London for the present session, but is staying with his son's father-in-law, Mr Stuart Rendel. It is quite understood at the Castle that in a few days Mr Gladstone will probably return.—A Chester correspondent says he visited Hawarden Castle last night, and on making enquiries as to the rumoured retirement of Mr Gladstone was assured by a member of the family that there was no ground for the statement. It was admitted, however, that at the last moment the arrangements for the journey to London were upset. The assertion regarding Mr Gladstone's early return to Hawarden was also emphatically contradicted. He will not return till Easter. Mr Herbert Gladstone, continues the correspondent, left the Castle for London on Monday night. The servants leave Hawarden on Saturday for Dollis Hill, where Mr Gladstone will take up his residence.

Given Gratis to All.—The following important fact cannot be too frequently impressed upon the minds of suffering humanity, that Mr Gould, E.B.P., of Bradford, has for some time past and is now giving the Hop Prescription for Bitters to all applicants who send a stamp for postage. Anyone in possession of this valuable prescription can for 10d make a quart of this Marvellous Medicine, and for 1s 8d can make two quarts, sufficient to serve two weeks. It may be interesting to learn that with this prescription all kinds of hopeless cases have been treated with success when all other remedies had absolutely failed. People who have been partly paralysed have been relieved or cured with this prescription, others have had their reason restored; people who could not sleep have had their sleep restored, others who could not eat have had their appetite restored, people who had suffered years with indigestion and its consequences have had their digestive powers restored; people who have suffered martyrdom with a disordered liver, nervous debility, &c., have been cured; people subject to an accumulation of wind and water have found it disappear under its influence. A gentleman at Lincoln, subject to fits fortnightly, has not had a fit from the first moment he began taking it. People troubled for years with constipation have had their bowels become regular under its influence. It is a choice, rare, remarkably remedy. The prescription is simple, it is cheap, it is good. Those who haven't sent for it should. It will be found safe, sure, and reliable in almost all ailments incident to the human frame. It is a tonic, alterative, and an aperient combined of marvellous curative properties. These important facts may seem incredible, but it has done far more than is here claimed for it, proof of which is sent with each prescription. Thousands are blessing the day the Hop Compound for Bitters fell across their path, and it is given absolutely free of charge to all applicants, rich or poor, who send a stamp for the postage of the same. A mode of self-treatment at home has been a long-felt want by all well-regulated minds, and will be found exceedingly advantageous to sensible persons who desire to know what they are swallowing. Address, Mr Gould, E.B.P., Bradford, Yorks. When writing, name this paper.—Advt.

Coaguline.—Cement for Broken Articles, 6d and 1s: postage, 2d. Sold everywhere.—Advt.

Kay's Compound, a demulcent anodyne expectorant for Coughs, 9½d, 13½d. All Chemists.—Advt.

Pocle, Jeweller, Middlesbrough, has the largest staff of efficient workmen in the North.—Advt.

STONIO THE STONE-CUTTER:

A TALE OF WITCHCRAFT AND SCIENCE.

By W. H. Peck.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLOT.

The astronomer forthwith wrote and despatched that missive which the old chamberlain imagined he saw in the hands of Torsa.

There were, in fact, two missives, both addressed to the king. One was a letter from the Pope of Rome commending highly the learning of his friend Dietro Demetrius, his wisdom, his truth, with other strong complimentary passages, and ending with these words:

"Confide in him, my son, in any character he may assume, especially in his knowledge of thy court."

Such, in purport, was the letter of the Pope, and attached to it was the great pontifical seal.

The other letter was penned by the astronomer, and concluded thus:

"If one not yet introduced to your majesty may presume to say aught of the affairs of the royal court he would say there is serious truth in the report of a deep-laid and formidable plot against your royal person. It aims to place your majesty's intriguing son, Enrique del Sorno, on the throne. I know of this. Let the Prince and Count Pedro, the royal treasurer, and Don Diego Alva be confronted with each other in the presence of your majesty and the royal council to-night between the hours of ten and eleven, at which time I may be present in person or send proof of the charge. I do not say arrest the accused until after your majesty shall have seen Allinti, the private secretary of the royal palace, and questioned him sharply."

King José was in a fever of alarm when Torsa, having forced his way to the royal presence, presented these letters. The perusal of them threw the timid and invalid monarch into extreme terror. The palace was full of rumours; all was agitation and alarm; the streets were like a camp, the palace like a besieged fortress. Ready to imagine any and every danger, the terrified José ordered the immediate arrest of Prince Enrique, Count Pedro, Diego Alva, and the private secretary Allinti.

On being led into the presence of the king, the prince asked for a private interview. It was sharply refused. The king dreaded assassination, and by the advice of his council refused the request of the prince, saying—

"Patience. If we have arrested you wrongfully, we are able to make amends. Wait until we have questioned Allinti."

The prince smiled grimly behind his hand. He knew that Allinti was dead. On his way from the house of the astronomer the preceding night, the prince, alarmed by the knowledge of the conspiracy revealed by Dietro Demetrius, and knowing that no one of the conspirators except Allinti could disclose minutely the plot, and being even mistrustful of him, had sent two of his most faithful bravos to close Allinti's mouth forever. The prince knew his emissaries had done their ordered work faithfully, secretly, remorselessly.

Unable to obtain a private interview with the king, he waited impatiently the return of the officers sent to bring Senor Allinti before the royal council.

After a time Diego Alva was brought in. He too, terrified, desired a private interview with the king.

He was sternly ordered to hold his peace. It was not to betray the conspiracy that Diego Alva asked for a private audience, but to speak of Stephano Villota.

Compelled to silence, he bit his nails and exchanged glances with the prince.

The face of Prince Enrique was cold and careless.

Then Count Pedro was brought in; hot, flushed, puffing, alarmed, eager for a private audience also, ready to reveal all he knew.

He, too, was commanded to be silent.

The king and his council began to grow very impatient for the presence of Allinti.

Finally those sent to seek him returned with this report—

"Senor Allinti is dead."

A deep silence, in which was much surprise, followed this unexpected announcement—unexpected by all except the prince.

"Explain!" cried the king, angrily. "He left our presence at a late hour last night well."

"We went to his apartments, your majesty," said one of the officers, "and learned that two men had called upon him while he was asleep in his bed. What they said to him we know not. Senor Allinti dressed himself hastily and went with the two men. After a search of hours we found his body, half-buried under the bodies of several rioters who perished during the night."

"And who were the two men who called on him?"

"Two vile characters named Penez and Ulgrida, your majesty. They were recognised by the valet of Senor Allinti."

"See that these two men are immediately brought before us."

Again the prince smiled grimly behind his hand.

"They are both dead, your majesty," replied the officer. "It is not doubted they were slain during the latter part of the night."

"The valet of Senor Allinti—let him be brought," cried the king.

"He is also dead, your majesty."

A shudder ran around the hearts of the royal council.

"We found him dying in the apartment of Senor Allinti. He barely lived long enough to tell us of the departure of his master. During the latter part of the night, venturing upon the street, he was shot by an over-zealous sentinel. He dragged himself back to his master's apartments to die. His body is there now."

"Let everything in those apartments be seized at once, and all papers, writing-books and manuscripts be placed before us. Let those who are arrested be kept apart, and permitted to exchange speech with no one. We will thoroughly investigate this matter to-night. What now, Volvas?" added the king, as that general obtained admittance to the council chamber.

"I need more troops, your majesty. A fresh insurrection or riot has gained head in the southern quarter of the city. The troops have been so massed about the royal palace that the rioters in that quarter have regained courage and overpowered the few soldiers posted there as patrols."

Here was fresh matter for alarm and consideration. And thus the day passed full of agitation, scattered rioting, military butchery, until a late hour at night, by which time Lisbon was as quiet as a grave, save for the movement of patrolling troops.

The royal council and the king, weary and exhausted, at ten o'clock sent for the three accused, the prince, the royal treasurer, and the superintendent of the marble-yards.

They had been under strict arrest and confinement all day. As they entered the council chamber, the prince whispered to Count Pedro:

"Fear nothing! Allinti being dead, we have nothing to fear. I have heard from our friends in the plot. If we betray them they have sworn to slay us—you especially."

The count trembled, but kept a firm face. In truth his features were so massive and masked with fat that his emotions seldom displayed themselves in his face.

During his confinement he had carefully surveyed his position. He felt secure; more secure than ever. His prudence had expected a betrayal of the conspiracy. He had prepared for it. But he was now alarmed at the threat of the prince. The unsuspected conspirators must be desparate.

To Diego Alva the prince contrived to whisper the same he had hissed into the ear of the count.

Diego Alva shrugged his shoulders.

"If anybody betrays the plot," he thought, "it will be you, prince; but Allinti being dead, I do not think you will betray. The plot may succeed hereafter; it is a powerful one—more than half of the nobles. Bah! the prince will not betray. And if he does, what have I done? I am only a tool. I have said nothing; I have done nothing. I have only innocently obeyed my lord the count. So, do as you like, prince. It is not your betrayal I fear. It is that man we used to call 'the terrible.' It is Stephano Villota. I am sure he has something to do with this arrest."

"It is time his Eminence was here," said the king, "or some messenger from him."

"His Eminence!" thought Count Pedro. "Who is his Eminence?"

"His Eminence!" thought Alva, thinking wildly. "Whom does the king mean? There is but one cardinal now in Portugal—old Sofoli, and he is bedridden with the gout. He knows nothing of plots."

He glanced at the prince. The prince kept a stern, haughty face. He had serious charges to make against this mysterious astronomer. He was impatient to make them. He ran them over in his mind thus—

"This cardinal is in league with the rioters.

"He aided the outlawed stone cutter to escape.

"He has abducted Lady Hilda, the Countess de Valveda.

"He is a supposed outlaw himself—

"He is Stephano Villota, accursed and outlawed.

"Let him come. I shall have a chance to speak presently."

Time passed on, but neither the astronomer nor any messenger from him appeared.

It was after eleven. The king, angry, anxious, and worried, for the mother of the prince had greatly annoyed him during the day for an explanation of the cause of the arrest of her son, said testily—

"These ecclesiastics are ever very slow. Let an escort of royal guards, commanded by Captain Joam Britto, attend upon his Eminence Cardinal Braganzia—is that the name?"

"Yes, your majesty," replied an officer. "So says report, though he has hitherto seen fit to style himself Dietro Demetrius."

The king, having the ambiguously worded letter of the Pope near him, was not surprised. He glanced again at the concluding words of the letter: "Confide in him, my son, in any character he may assume, especially in his knowledge of thy court," and said—

"Let him attend upon us immediately."

Count Pedro and Diego Alva, terrified at hearing that Stephano Villota was a cardinal, exchanged glances, and with difficulty the latter hid his alarm.

Time passed on rapidly in the royal council. There were many things to be discussed.

A clock in the apartment struck one. An hour after midnight and Captain Britto appeared, but alone.

"Well!" said the king impatiently.

"Your majesty, the cardinal has disappeared. He, his six Italians, with Torsa, Torsetta, and a woman named Estella le Montez, are no longer to be found in the house lately rented by one Dietro Demetrius."

(To be continued)

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